Agents are entitled to fifty cents on each new yearly subscriber, and twenty-five cents on each new yearly subscriber—except in the case of clubs.

A club of three subscribers, one of whom may be an old one, at \$5, will entitle the person making it up to a copy of the Erafor three months; a club of five, two of whom may be old ones, at \$8, to a copy for six months; a club of ten, five of whom may be old ones, at \$15, to a copy for one year.

When a club of subscribers has been forwarded, additions may be made to it, on the same terms. It is not necessary that the members of a club should receive their papers at the same post office.

raceive their papers at the same post office.

Subscribers wishing their papers changed, will give the name of the post office changed from, as well as the post office they wish it hereafter sent to.

Wall, Worcester, Massachusotts, are authorized

DF J. A. Innis, Salem, Massachusetta, and C. A.

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; 'JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

MANIONA INTERPREDICTION AND A STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PRO

VOL. VIII.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1854.

SONG OF INDOLENCE BY BARBY BRAKE.

Fiercely all day the tyrant Sun has frowned; Without a frown, all day the sky has smiled; The tirol is singing-birds, by drowse beguiled,

Have hied them where the hills are greenliest crown

Unjarred by sound, and yet the murmurous air Is voluble with iterance of "Rest;"

The violets proffer, with lips half a-close, Their balmiest odor; from each curved knoll, Tuft-mosses greet me, praying, "Do not stroll, Couch here, and press us yielding, couch and doze,

Down to the lake, a pebbly-hedded brook, Through swelling, flower-fringed banks, goes trail.

That makes me dream, like some Arcadian book, Of white-fleeced flocks, of sandall-shoon, of staff and scrip and crook.

A linden, nodding its thin branches, throws Its dusk shade down upon me, cool as dew-Of the far summer heaven seconely glows, gontly blows.

The world is far away; and if, at times, The sudden impulses of care upstart; If clamorous hopes or fears pull at my heart, Like battle-echoes borne from alien climes,

My breast, like any child's, is free from care, From heavy sorrow free, and light as air; The surging rush of Time's swift stream is stayed, Life's ruthless onward march for one sweet hour do-VIII.

Soft as a timid young girl's faltering voice, A dulcet voice comes whispering in my ear: "Wish not unduly, nor unduly fear; In the sure Present let thy heart rejoice,

"Ah, restless, who outrun their years with hope, For hopes the brightest, still the surcliest die; In the cold ashes of the Past, to grope! For thee the present happy hour hath free and ample

"Rost, then, and dream; and if storn Memory bring Her tales of troublous cares, or tragic grief, Remember, that for all Time brings relief, And hid sad Memory hence;" so did she sing,

Saw her fair brow with mandragora wreathed; Then vanished that dream-face and each dim arm-

For the National Bra. LEONARD WRAY.

A ROMANCE OF MODERN HISTORY.

CHAPTER XV. Destiny.

rules the French nation.

peat, altogether doubtful whether ancient or has happened?" nodern history can furnish a parallel case of of power, and as suddenly changing the for- was but a distorted grin.

greater man, posterity is in no doubt when, in together and departed, leaving only a little recording her judgment of the men, she promaid of all work in the house.

nounces each to have legitimate claims to the with the powers of such law as existed, housekeeping. trengthened by a reputation for daring in the ect. In grasping the supreme command, their ambition appears to find its ready excuse in the utter absence of any controlling fondest heart that ever beat in the breast of a housekeeper so soon. I hardly thought we his handsome emendation was quite superflupower at the time of their usurpation, and in woman. Fare thee well; and, when thou wed | need expect him that night. audacity of the military chief who had led lost? the national legions to victory on many a

possession of every channel through which their authority could be consolidated; and not only jealous of their newly-acquired power, but vigilant in protecting it against every assult, and rigorous in punishing those who were even suspected of entertaining designs to were given in the open air.

Into contact with them, but who can, with the oblighted in the open air.

Into contact with them, but who can, with the oblighted in the open air.

Into contact with them, but who can, with the oblighted in the open air.

Into contact with them, but who can, with the oblighted in the open air.

Into contact with them, but who can, with the oblighted in the open air.

Into contact with them, but who can, with the oblighted in the open air.

Into contact with them, but who can, with the oblighted in the open air.

Into contact with them, but who can, with the oblighted in the open air.

Into contact with them, but who can, with the oblighted in the open air.

Into contact with them, but who can, with the oblighted in the open air.

Into contact with them, but who can, with the oblighted in the open air.

Into contact with them, but who can, with the oblighted in the open air.

Into contact with them, but who can, with the oblighted in the open air.

Into contact with them, but who can, with the oblighted in the open air.

Into contact with them, but who can, with the oblighted in the open air.

Into contact with them, but who can, with the oblighted in the open air.

Into contact with them, but who can, with the oblighted in the open air.

Into contact with them, but who can, with the oblighted in th nevertheless united in raising him to the dignity of ruler of the Republic, discover that in their eagerness to defeat one another, as parties of a particular faction, they had unconties of the new Newsley or at least a faction of the second of the s

be disposed to concede—that the Cossers and the Charlemagnes of ancient times must in their generation have been very much like the Cromwells and the Bonapartes of our own.

He lingered a moment, as if at a loss to know what treatment I required, and without further words left the room. Rose peered around, on entering, and, discovering that I was alone, fell quired.

He had met with no success, because of the cost of the composition of the composition of the cost of the

For the National Era. HOLLY-WOOD.

my presence in his house for one or two days | successful, however, he said he should remain was all he required—he must necessarily be a day or two, perhaps two or three days. absent for an indefinite number of hours, or I thanked him for the sources of amusement days, perhaps, in quest of some one to supply indicated, and, wishing him every success, bade the place of his late housekeeper; and that if in | him good morning, in the politest way I knew, asking of me the favor he had, he had overdrawn without in any way disparaging the position

The extraordinary career of the first Napo- I spoke bitterly, but Mr. Richards laughed at the while, kindly, but not familiarly, till all serious tone and manner, "I should not fancy loom may find a precedent in the brilliant epi- the pleasant jest, as he seemed to consider what was in beautiful order. It gave me pleasure you did anything badly." I spoke bitterly, but Mr. Richards laughed at I had said; and having explained briefly to to contemplate the hour's labor, all was so tidy politician attaining, in troublous | we left my home together, and from that hour | parlor, and then to the kitchen; and though |

But let me not anticipate. We walked in siadvantages which attach to an unsuccessful ed or embarrassed, I could not tell which. renturer; notorious, up to a certain About midway of the lane between our houses, the hard work to her. She was born for it, ent want of ability; to all appearance with- | fence, and evidently trying to escape observa- | fold up her hands; if I would go to the libraanded faith in destiny; it is, we re- Doke!" I called, in alarm; "what in the world as possible. Our next effort was in the culi have lost great treasures than never to have plant.

"Noffen much," he replied, for his mouth was such an individual's suddenly leaping from too full to speak plainly, and I now saw that and indeed fortune favored me—the oven was almost ridiculous obscurity to the very summit what appeared at first the writhings of pain, at the proper heat at the exact moment, and

nce of the people they were ulti- my astonished view the almost partitating heart close, and at sunset flakes of snow were seen if I had always lived at home.

For myself, I felt it rather a relief; I could

French people, however, the most attentive Taking a survey of the premises, I found all in student of history, and the shrewdest prophet sad disorder—beds unmade, carpats un-nailed herself and "Mike," the farmer boy, to see me. myself correctly; I have tried to do so in vain. to account for Louis Napoleon's unexampled should not have been in them, and empty of all you, too. I didn't have eyes give me for noth-elevation to despotic authority, by any of the they should have contained, with every appearordinary rules which, more or less, may be said ance, generally, of the absence of a regulating to determine the course of public events, and head, and of there having been such absence If Cassar, Crom- for a long while. I could not help reflecting plied, not displeased, I own; "but, having seen had factions to that Miss Pinchum had been striving to com- no indications of preference for myself from well, and the First Napoleon, had factions to that Miss Pinchum had been striving to comsubdue, at least they came to their work armed mend herself by other means than her good

In the door of the library we found a card.

Rosanna, the little maid of all work, and odily-contested field. But when Louis Na- smart, mischief-loving creature, presented it to any rate; and, having consulted the clock, she in the fire. son presented himself as a candidate for Mr. Richards, saving, "A precious relic," as set the rolls in to bake, advising me to dress up cians his own personal claims were of the | but afterwards he read it through deliberately, owest kind: when his name was associated re-read it, and, tearing it in strips, very leisure

quite unfitted her for service, though in apti- believe earnest said to myself, I should like to

ered a hero. It would indeed appear as though it required the lapse of time to impart the heroic dignity; and hence the matter-of-fact man, sort of mingled surprise and melancholy.

"You are not free from your sex's weakness—perversity," he said, looking on me in a sort of mingled surprise and melancholy.

"Come, Miss Halstead, we won't wait any

In a word, history, when dissected, would smartly to work, singing disjointed fragments perhaps be found, in respect to the celebrities who figure in it, to present only further and more positive illustrations of the saying attributed to one of the sharpest wits of his age: *

"No man is a hero to his valet-de-chambre."

Rose looked up with a comical expression of good-humored independence, and said, "Mary"

The next time I found myself alone with Miss Halstead, in her study, she resumed the story, as follows:

"Cled to field to field to field to a seed to the story and the story and

self desolate; Miss Pinchum had gone during | but I guess my father owns as much land as

mutinous, he feared, and make that was plank—a ceremony which he felt anxious to dreds, at most," replied Mr. Richards, laughing, dreds, at most," replied Mr. Richards, laughing, ofer, by the securing of an ally.

I said, if I could be of any service to him it outright; and turning over some late prints and they require to be hemmed, do they not? would give me pleasure, but I feared my abili- papers which lay on the table, he said I would Certainly, and it would give me pleasure to and-by, instead of one now." ties would prove unequal to the directing of his | find among them something to amuse my leis | finish them for him. I would find soissors and household—I had been little used to servants; ure, he hoped—that I must keep the house from needle—they would employ me pleasantly till or I was determined to square my conduct to running away, if possible; he proposed an ex- bed-time. cursion into the near city, and hoped to bring Mr. Richards drew himself up a little; said home by sunset a model housekeeper. If un-

I assumed no authority, Rose grew more and the arrangement or disarrangement of any

The day grew cloudy and windy toward the me pleasure to have. She had divined my "I was thinking whe thought correctly, and I confess I was delighted educated," he replied. when I saw her unpacking the great basket Arrived at home, a new source of annovance she had brought. There was my pink dress

I smiled, and told her I could not look very pretty, try as I would; but, I added, I was willing to try, even though there was no one but "Take my for word for it," said Rose, "there t will be somebody else to see you, and admire ruptly.

anybody, I am at a loss to understand you." would probably stay away two or three days." | contrary, I think you perilously endowed." I said he would be fortunate, indeed, to find

suppose he would find a housekeeper so soon— kerchiefs, or trying to do so—he turning the to all who suffer and sorrow. not where he had gone to search that day, at | ring on his little finger, and gazing abstractedly

I affected to be in no haste, talked carelessly dropped on the work in my lap. Each, as it fell, for music, drawing, or literature; but poverty, the parlor to see that the fire burned brightly, each other, Mary—that I have not intentional- this. He casts her lot thus, not because he has

sault, and rigorous in punishing those who were even suspected of entertaining designs to were even suspected of entertaining designs to weaken it. Under such circumstances, and in the case of such a man, success seemed impossible; and only when too late did they who, though differing radically in sentiment, had no apprehension but that my going forward at home, or of the violets I had of sweet emphasis, as though it pleased me to going forward at home, or of the violets I had of sweet emphasis, as though it pleased me to going forward at home, or of the violets I had of sweet emphasis, as though it pleased me to going forward at home, or of the violets I had of sweet emphasis, as though it pleased me to going forward at home, or of the violets I had of sweet emphasis, as though it pleased me to going forward at home, or of the violets I had of sweet emphasis, as though it pleased me to going forward at home, or of the violets I had of sweet emphasis, as though it pleased me to going forward at home, or of the violets I had of sweet emphasis, as though it pleased me to going forward at home, or of the violets I had of sweet emphasis, as though the stanta before.

"Look at me, Mary," he said, at length.

"Lo "It is not in human nature to be indifferent plant you to the skies." to praise," he said, "so I must conclude it is ony my praise you disdain."

"O, no, sir," I replied, affecting no very clear longer," called Rose, from the foot of the stairs, with a heavy step, and, opening the parlor line, his kiss on my check. It was no dream, He lingered a moment, as if at a loss to know door, to my surprise beheld Mr. Richards, seatyet all had been so sudden, so unexpected, and "And where is the housekeeper?" I in- my heart was so thrilled with delight, it is no

He had met with no success, he told me; and that would fade with the morning.

*The late Prince Talleyrand.

*When we left the tea-table, Mr. Richards returned to the parler; and, scarcely knowing what disposition to make of myself, I brought a book from the library, and remained in the library, regulating and re-arranging, when Mr. Richards all my world was henceforth where he was; what disposition to make of myself, I brought a book from the library, and remained in the library, regulating and re-arranging, when Mr. Richards all the great world in this little mock." I said when he kissed me, I kissed him back again, and we parted for the night, I happier than I can say, he, perhaps, restless and regretful. But those feelings may have come later, I know page, try as I would. Once or twice I closed not. the door.

"I beg of you, Miss Halstead," he said, "to exert yourself no further—you are quite unequal to the task you impose on yourself, and I doubt not but that Rose is more than competent for the doing of all necessary laber."

Rose looked up with a comical expression of "Glad to find you ready, for I am come for you," Mr. Richards said, seeing that I was tying on my bennet; and observing my puzzled countenance, he explained that he was quite serious, and really come to ask charity at my large on her. She met my eyes, and responded, "Gra- and inquired of Mr. Richards, who sat indo-

obliged; and seeing that I was going, contin-

I smiled, and bowed my thanks, and Rose was called to bring the sewing chair and work-basket, a task which she very graciously

I said of all things, I was a good listener. though I read badly. He lifted his eyes from the volume he was be. Quietly I kept at work, talking with Rose | carelessly turning over, and said, with a very

A simple compliment, but it disconcerted me so much that I could think of no reply; and,

he should read. I tried to rally, and replied-"Lend to the rhyme of the poet,

"Read from Coleridge."
He did not immediately comply, however but, assuming a tone and manner of more ear-Rose brought eggs, sugar, spices, had them. And, I continued, "I, who have butter, &c., and left the compounding to me, | never had anything to lose, can but imperfect-

v estimate your feelings, perhaps. custards, cakes, bread, and all, baked to admi- and se earnestly that the silence became em-At length he pronounced my

"And what do you think of my name?" He did not reply directly, but asked, instead He pronounced my name again, but with a

however, I seemed not to recognise, as I said: Why do you ask?" "I was thinking where you could have been "In the sharp school of want," I answ

sorrowful and reproachful meaning, which,

"How 80?" "No, nor ever been loved," I said, unhesita-

"I should think not," he answered, decided "I never flattered myself," I replied, "that I was capable of inspiring affection; nevertheless. I thank you for the confirmation

I made no reply, for I knew not what to think of him, or how to interpret his words. A writer of romance would be accused of foisting absurdities and impossibilities upon his readers, who in his first pages should present his principal personage in the capacity of a political adventurer, and end his tale by leaving him on an imperial throne. Yet the modern history of France is only just such a romance, and the fact scarcely appears a marvel. Nay, the man himself is not even considered.

Quite unfitted her for service, though in aptitude there is no deficiency."

Yes, I recognised a sister at once," I replied; "we shall agree nicely, I am sure, and the seather that the surface of time. But why need I repeat all we said that members and have the tea brought to the descend and have the tea brought to the descend and have the tea brought to the stable—it was like shutting out some hope, and the fact scarcely appears a marvel. Nay, the man himself is not even considered him.

"Yes, I recognised a sister at once," I replied in aptitude there is no deficiency."

"Yes, I recognised a sister at once," I replied in aptitude there is no deficiency."

"Yes, I recognised a sister at once," I replied in aptitude there is no deficiency."

"Yes, I recognised a sister at once," I replied in aptitude there is no deficiency."

Subt the bushes and plant the flowers. At length I was dressed, yet I hesital the two all times, and could recount wealth at time.

But why need I repeat all we said that memorable night. I have lived it all over at thouselessed, yet I hesital the two subtents and once," I have lived to the descend and have the tea brought to the descend and have the tea brou "You are not free from your sex's weak- but I heard no indications of the coming of hishing of the room, to assure myself that I was not dreaming. Surely I was awake. There burned the fire, there lay the dog on the rug, the unread book on the table. I heard the

> wonder I should ask if it were not all a vision In my obscure life, I had never met any one

"No man is a hero to his valed-de-chambre."
But the elections were over, and the new cation, and was neither above nor below it; of the Etysée Bourbon in the Faubourg St. Howards and placed him there. It was a fact to dwell had placed him there. It was a fact to dwell appen, and this he was doing, in that luxurious cabinet of his—sitting in a large chair, with one foot on the low hearth, the other crossed upon his knee, his head leaning back, and a cigar in his mouth.

She had a good father's house to go to, if sometimes to habits that even pass for common amongst their fellow men.

The content are treat of the realistic of the of the first Napoleon, clad in his imperial robes, studded with the Carolovignian bees in gold, his classic brow encircled with a wreath of laurel. What idea did that picture suggest, that he who sat beneath it should be gazing at it so steadily?

Destiny!

or the mantel was a full-length painting of the first Napoleon, clad in his imperial refinement, and wholly wanting the acquired shrewd, and vulgar, without the least natural congression of the first Napoleon, clad in his imperial refinement, and wholly wanting the acquired shrewd, and vulgar, without the least natural long we lingered over the tea, I repeating the little home, with the day, as it passed with me, and the recapitulating all he had seen, and in his more house and thought. Meantime, Mike and Rose were taking their supper in the kitchen, monarchs of all they surveyed, and much better satisfied, apparently, than the rulers of wider dominions.

To fall to work beside her on terms of perfect equality, as I had resolved to do, was a seven taking their supper in the kitchen, monarchs of all they surveyed, and much better satisfied, apparently, than the rulers of wider dominions.

When we left the teat all simple and natural. How long we lingered over the tea, I repeating the long we lingered over the tea, I repeating the long we lingered over the tea, I repeating the long we lingered over the tea, I repeating the long we lingered over the tea, I repeating the long we lingered over the tea, I repeating the long we lingered over the tea, I repeating the long we lingered over the tea, I repeating the long we lingered over the tea, I repeating the long we lingered over the tea, I repeating the long we lingered over the tea, I repeating the long we lingered over the tea, I repeating the long we lingered over the tea, I repeating the long was it passed with me, and the recapituding all he had seen, and heard, and thought. Meanting. That little home, with the long we long to the teat natural. In the long we long to the teat natural. The little home, with th

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

For the National Era. DON'T YOU LIKE FLOWERS? "Oh, mother, do see!" said little Georgiana

the garden, "somebody's out off all the buds of "You, mamma ?" "Yes."

to her mamma, as she came rushing in from

"My dear, do you notice that the heliotrope and the rose are both young and weak-just

leaving the parlor, when he continued, "but out more branches, so they will become strong thrifty plants, and bear twenty blossoms by "Oh, that is it."

"Yes; you see, my dear, there is in every or life. Now, this vital force is all the while from my first resolve; but affectation, I argued and turned over the volumes, inquiring if he breathes the air, and thus takes in nourish we are led to believe that they place the divine is capable of to produce it; and while the plant is maturing the seed which lies hid in the with this effort. So, if a gardener wants to with which they are forever tolling as with this effort. So, if a gardener wants to fy ourselves, could only be sought from them, make a plant strong and thrifty, and capable it would be commanding us to make bricks, it would be commanding us to make bricks,

he strength of the plant to leaves and roots." Little Georgy looked quite thoughtful. "My dear," said her mother, "I am going to tell you something now, that I hope you will always remember. This flowering of plants is like some other things that I want you to notice. and pursuits, innocent in themselves, and heaumusic to anybody. It is very sad, Miss Hal- you from, not because I do not like them, but I confess myself utterly too obtuse to dis stead, to be alone in the world. I replied, because I think for you to have them now cover why she should not have the same expan

themselves or others.

"But, more than this, what I do for you, is blossoms which He cuts off, not because he heart in a calm and elevated mind, and does not love flowers, but because he does love them, and wants his immortal plants to gain

trength of her life is put forth in one fair the means by which men kill us with ourselves. hild—a rose-bud of infinite sweetness. All the Every day we read in some paper such notices rived from an experience of fifty years, among strength of her soul is going into love for this as this: "Found in the Scine, or the North thousands of youth of every temperament, the afflicted with the asthma, and the close of the tree with the sthma, and the close of the close of the tree with the sthma, and the close of strength of her soul is going into love for this as this: "Found in the Seine, or the North ossom of love, not because he has no pleasure | have committed suicide." in it, but because he wants the soul that bears | are so common, that they generally pass by un-"Mr. Richards will come home to-night; it he replied, warmly; and taking my hand as it to become a stronger soul, and capable of a noticed; for my part, I read them always with was no use for him to pretend to me that he wider sphere of love. You will often see a rosewould probably stay away two or three days." contrary. I think you perilously endowed." I withdrew my hand indignantly, and saying up a green, vigorous shoot, from which multi- my heart. I read the same old story—a bright his handsome emendation was quite superflu-ous, I tried to calmly resume my work. We sat carthly love has been broken off by death, filled with tender visions; then comes a dark silently some minutes, I hemming on the hand- there springs out of it a love to all mankind- night of ruin, desertion, the scorn of the world, consumed to excess, worse and more pro- in the consideration of the mercies of God to

Tennyson has dared to depart from the hack- their mothers, associating only with those of neyed standard of heroes and heroines, in the their own age, and leading a life which stimu-Prince and the Lady Ida. Their love does not lates the imagination, while it does not inform worthy of any praise, nor did I seek or desire it.

"It is not in human nature to be indifferent to praise," he said, "so I must conclude it is on
"It is not in human nature to be indifferent to praise," he said, "so I must conclude it is on-

there is nothing terrible or stern about him. He is not a monster, but the ideal of a man. He thus describes himself:

who dares to be so unorthodox as thus to describe his hero, while the Princess is as regal sketch was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, as Cleopatra, and in her eyes and hair are control the finest glory of darkness.

The Lady Ida is a glorious character; she is still reside in Virginia ha was a many box of the still reside in Virginia ha was a many box of the still reside in Virginia ha was a many box of the still reside in Virginia ha was a many box of the still reside in Virginia ha was a many box of the still reside in Virginia ha was a many box of the still reside in Virginia ha was a many box of the still reside in Virginia ha was a many box of the still reside in Virginia ha was a many box of the still reside in Virginia ha was a many box of the still reside in Virginia ha was a many box of the still reside in Virginia ha was a many box of the still reside in Virginia ha was a many box of the still reside in Virginia has a still reside in Virginia ha was a many box of the still reside in Virginia ha was a many box of the still reside in Virginia ha was a many box of the still reside in Virginia ha was a many box of the still reside in Virginia ha was a many box of the still reside in Virginia ha was a many box of the still reside in Virginia ha was a many box of the still reside in Virginia ha was a many box of the still reside in Virginia ha was a many box of the still reside in Virginia ha was a many box of the still reside in Virginia ha was a many box of the still reside in Virginia ha was a many box of the still reside in Virginia ha was a many box of the still reside in Virginia ha was a many box of the still reside in Virginia has was a many box of the still reside in Virginia has a still reside in virgin

actuated by no petty motives, no sentiments of vanity or selfishness. She tramples with scorn upon the unnecessary restraints with which his surviving parent carnestly endeavored to harsh and narrow minded men have desired to foster in his mind the principles of rectitude foster in his mind the principles of rectitude, feels the wrongs of her sex; the stirrings of great though misguided impulses urge her to stand forth as their champion; and with the most determined energy and the most dauntless courage she presses towards the imagined goal;

During his minority, and while higher under the most distribution were not very favorable, being confined to such branches of English and arithmetic as were then taught in country schools.

But the Prince is not afraid of her noble

permanent affections in woman grow out of and are fostered by timidity, weakness, and imbecility, I am inclined to suspect he is conscious of such mental and moral deformity in himself, that he feels that nothing but the most outrageous blindness could be the most outrageous blindness could be an arrived. Soon after attaining to manhood he married, and entered into business on his own account. This was at the time when all Europe was in conflict with the wars that resulted from the French Revolution, and when all mercantile interests were subjected.

* It is almost unnecessary for us to remind the reader that slavery in Virginia derives much of its profitableness from the demand in the more Southern States for the young men and women reared for that market in the "glorious Old Dominion," the "Mothard States for the young men and women reared for that market in the "glorious Old Dominion," the "Mothard States for the young men and women reared for that market in the "glorious Old Dominion," the "Mothard States for the young men and women reared for that states for the young men and women reared for that states for the young men and women reared for that states for the young men and women reared for that states for the young men and women reared for that states for the young men and women reared for that states for the young men and women reared for that states for the young men and women reared for that states for the young men and women reared for that states for the young men and women reared for that states for the young men and women reared for that states for the young men and women reared for that states for the young men and women reared for that states for the young men and women reared for that states for the young men and women reared for that states for the young men and women reared for that states for the young men and women reared for that young men and women reared for the young men and young men a sesses depth enough in his own nature to stay the splendid strength of hers.

For the National Era. WOMAN-HER INFLUENCE AND TRUE POSI-

TENNYSON'S "PRINCESS." I have no intention of attempting a critical review of this most excellent poem. Not only tenderness that receive would I be incapable of doing so, but it would of "sentimentality." Not only | tenderness that receive generally the anathema also be unnecessary; for I presume that most And the Princess Ida, when she is won to persons have read the brilliant analytical essays loving him—although she has never known

falling with the vernal undulation.

or false logic, suitable or inappropriate figures. | that man or woman who would read it unlinger over it lovingly, now kindling into moved. enthusiasm, now dreaming mysteriously, and I close this article with a quotation, of which then weeping until sadness swells into luxury. I cannot help earnestly expressing my hope In the poem of "The Princess," Tennyson | that the future may prove it to be, not only the takes up the subject which has so long agita- eloquence of the poet, but the foreshadowing of of man and woman. He goes deeper into the subject, and treats it with more liberality, with Together, dwarfed or godlike, bond or free; more true feeling, than any other writer with For she that out of Lethe scales with man whom I am acquainted. He gives us the result of deep thought upon woman and her the affections the only domain of woman, until

I do not mean to say that any woman could find entire satisfaction in a life disconnected from a strong exercise of the affections, for I balance finds herself reduced to despair; she

strength for a thousand, instead of one.

Women need no higher development of the affections; they are now too strong—they are

power, and slow and large they gathered and indulge. A mother, for example, has a taste guides to a woman, and often contain within of tobacco graved sympathetically other stimulation. A mother, for example, has a taste guides to a woman, and often contain within of tobacco graved sympathetically other stimulations. themselves the elements of slow agonies; nor lus. The Sophomore that chewed and smoked made much profession, but have full faith that of this and that, and, finally, with a slow step, sounded distinctly. I turned my face away, and and the charge of a young family, keeps her do I see that quixotic rage for protecting us, of freely, got his nervous system into a condition the light will be a sounded distinctly. I turned my face away, and and the charge of a young family, keeps her laid them one by one on the fire.

"What pleases you?" he said, seeing that the performance of an unpleasing arose to leave the performance of an unpleasing arose to leave the bracing influence of brandy was but have asked forgiveness for my she where the bracing influence of brandy was but have asked forgiveness for my she where the bracing influence of brandy was but have asked forgiveness for my she arose to leave the performance of an unpleasing arose to leave the bracing influence of brandy was but have asked forgiveness for my she where the bracing influence of brandy was but have asked forgiveness for my she where the bracing influence of brandy was but have asked forgiveness for my she arose to leave the form which men are always vaunting. It is the style too, and fronting me, said, "Let us understand for the human or too, and fronting me, said, "Let us understand for the human or too, and fronting me, said, "Let us understand for the human or too, and fronting me, said, "Let us understand for the human or too, and fronting me, said, "Let us understand for the human or too, and fronting me, said, "Let us understand for the human or too, and fronting me, said, "Let us understand for the human or too, and fronting me, said, "Let us understand for the human or too, and fronting me, said, "Let us understand for the human or too, and fronting me, said, "Let us understand for the human or too, and fronting me, said, "Let us understand for the human or too, and fronting me, said, "Let us understand for the human or too, and fronting me, said, "Let us understand for the human or the human or too, and fronting me, said, "Let us understand for the human or too, and fronting me, said, "Let us understand for the human or too, and fronting me, said, "Let us understand for the human or too, and fronting me, said, "Let us understand for the human or too, and fronting me, said, "Let us understand for the human or too, and the human or too, and the human or the human o they are willing to defend her from lions and ganization are of kindred. Tobacco and alco- having expressed a desire that he might be were in the plenitude of their strength; in 1 "O, sir," she replied, "I had such a funny drawing up the easy chair, and placing the ly wounded you, God knows;" and seating me no love for the beautiful tendencies of her mind, wolves, there being no possibility of her coming | hol are cousins german. Cigars and pipes in supported by divine grace and power, he re-

"A Prince I was, blue eyed and fair of face, With length of yellow ringlets, like a girl." Just think of the temerity of our great poet,

But the Prince is not afraid of her noble strength and splendid pride; he has seen her, unmoved as a rock, breast the waves of prejudice and circumstance, and he feels that she needs no support, no protection, from any man; he has heard her reject his own proffered love with magnificent disciain, untouched by his flattering devotion, because her own individuality is lost in zeal for her cause, and he is aware that she is strong enough to be sufficient unto herself; but he conceives of a love built on a nobler foundation than a sense of dependence and a power to protect. Those ties may exist, as well between a dog and his master, as between man and woman.

When I hear a man asserting that true and permanent affections in woman grow out of

most outrageous blindness could ever permit interests were subjected to imminent perima woman to love him. any woman to love him.

Not so is it with our noble Prince. He feels

Hear him when he says-"True, she errs, But in her own grand way: being herself Three times more noble than three score of men." He does not appear to have the slightest desire to crush her strong nature into bondage to his own; he loves her with an earnestness and

of Poe and Whipple, upon the poems of Tenny-son. fear, although she needs no protector, although her great heart moves in unison with a noble I do not sit down sternly to display with cold intellect—she loves with a thousand times more precision the faults and beauties of "The Printerness and devotion than if she had posterior with the book is my hand seemed that multiples and devidences are discovered by the property of iron from Sweden. Some years subsequent-"Why—don't rou like flowers?"

"Why—don't rou like flowers?"

"Yes, my dear; it is because I like flowers I onder the dewy boughs of waving trees, far away from the sound of voice or footstep, see
"The first flowers I which flowers I is because I like flowers I with the book is my hand. I have a seed that nonliness and children which for the dewy boughs of waving trees, far men call womanly. The perfect statue, grand away from the sound of voice or footstep, see
though cold in its fine proportions, receives the wine. No critic I. My heart leads my head in the and pathos, is unequalled in our language. study. I read with no intent to discover true | Little to be envied is the cold impassibility of

"The woman's cause is man's: they rise or sink

there is a spring, the bottom of which no plumevil unfortunates have troubled the bottomless tive bosom of the beautiful though dangerous

TOBACCO. In the deed of trust made by Dr. | steadily to this, making no compromise wit Eliphalet Nott, and Urania E. Nott, his wife, the fashions of the day, and the co

pected of, every professor to avoid the use of obacco, in any of its forms. "And each assistant professor, before entering on the duties of his office, shall subscribe, to plead the

in the book to be provided therefor, a declarathe Trustees of Union College, bearing date the 28th day of December, 1853, and that I will discourage the use of such articles."

to use the poison, and forbidding the assistant | goods intrusted to him, supplying the wants o professor to use it, is perhaps to be found in the destitute, and befriending those who were important fact that the assistant professors are | business and the education of more immediately in contact with the young | As a kind Providence had prespe students, and therefore much more likely to followed the promptings of a ben

of tobacco upon the constitution of man, de- proper field for the exercise ceedingly injurious to those that use it, and one of his attendants, that being brot especially so to boys of immature organizashes of sweat on slight excitations, | undergo, without the same allev

From the Friends' Intelligencer.

Religious Society of Friends.
His mother died while he was an infant, but

having made herself one with her cause, she is willing for its sake to labor, to suffer, and to wisited by Friends in the ministry, and other visited by Friends in the ministry, and other persons of religious experience, whose instruc

ney was under the necessity of suspendir

in receiving consignments of American produce, and sending return cargoes of Swedish interest. He then entered into the comm

It was one of his most cherished purposes to promote the prosperity and improvement of the

that, at the most active period of his life regularly closed his store in order to perm

He was a good steward of the tempora

ness of the paper or for publication, should be addressed to G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C. WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era.

And left to me this silent vale, unjurred by any sound.

The broad leaves whisper it, while on the breast Of yonder lake, that gems this valley fair, The liquid dimples tinkle "rest," with silvery music

Couch here, and press us yielding, couch and doze,
And dream of quiet never marred, of case and soft
repose.

IV.

Down to the lake a rebbly hedded break

The doze in this matter-of-fact age, judging of things as apprehension, and more intent upon my dusting than he, "I have more than my share, I am afraid."

The doze in this matter-of-fact age, judging of things as apprehension, and more intent upon my dusting than he, "I have more than my share, I am afraid."

The lake a rebbly hedded break

The lak ing by-Singing the while a sylvan lullaby,

And through its vistas deep, the sapphic blue Flecked ever by stirred loaves, as some light zophy

They cease, and each true pulse again with Nature's music chimes. The passions here forget their jungling trade;

Nor make of hope's fierce tremulous joys, bewildered And wrotched, who bend back with tearful eye,

This Syren, whose soft rippling voice in my soothed But she bent down, and on my evelids breathed-

When the Gibbon of the nineteenth century shall sit down to pen the history of Europe to record will present to future generations so in my heart to be subdued, and replied promption of first to appear more or less than I was, for many features of interest as that of the ly that I would go—I should perhaps be findchequered fortunes of the monarch who now

times, to the dignity of chief of a nation. It is I have never had a home. ther doubtful, however, whether history, me, only for his follies, dissipation, and ap- we met Doke-he was sidling close along the she said, and it would be the death of her to town either in camp or cabinet, to recommend rivet our attention upon him, and as we met I She would like to show me how smart she im to popular favor; but having, for all po noticed that his head was bent forward, and could be without my help. I remained, how that although he had not left him all the would have the same effect on your character sion of soul as man. She is necessarily shut

still under the impression that he must be hurt, if not severely, I indicated the blood, upMarvellous as was the career of Cromwell on which the grin broadened and despened; and

Was but a discorted grin.

Still under the impression that he must be hurt, if not severely, I indicated the blood, uphurt, if not severely, I indicated the blood, uphurt, if not severely, I indicated the blood, uphurt, if not severely, I indicated the blood, uphurt grin broadened and despened; and
with good housekeeping.

"And did not really directly and of Napoleon, they had earned a title to removing his greasy cap, the boy exhibited to mately called to govern. Each, in his way, and liver of a recently slaughtered sheep. "I flying about; it was as if a wintry day had had rendered important services to their counhave been to the butcher's shop," he said "and found place in the spring. Rose hastened to try—the one, by quelling internal commotion; the man has given me all this good stuff;" and kindle a fire in the parlor, and while the farm the other, by defeating the enemies of the replacing the cap on his head, he went forward boy did the milking, she ran to my father's oung Republic, both abroad and at home, at a shambling trot, happy in the anticipated house, and brought away such additional articircumstances which left no doubt of his feast. genius as a commander, of his subtlety as a itician, and of his power over the masses. | to start, and served, in fact, as a staple during Step by step, the progress of each to supreme the rest of the walk. authority may be traced, and their success accounted for; and, though it may remain a awaited Mr. Richards. The cook and cham- and my white apron-my new collar and black xed question whether the founder of a new | bermaid, in consequence of a lively quarrel, | riband—my slippers, and whatever else I could lynasty or the destroyer of an old one was the | had singly and separately gathered their effects

ith two deplorable political failures, which | ly laid them one by one on the fire.

the night; the house was in disorder; and the yourn, and what is sass for a goose is sass for a handkerchiefs he had been purchasing that lacking their captain, would grow gander; so get a stick, and let's kill a thousand day, he said. I examined them, without sit

upon the account of friendship between us, he he had assigned me. Not that I at all faltered I felt at once how much pride yet remained with myself, was detestable. I would make should read for my amusement.

Next we went to the chambers, then to the to my relief, he asked, after a moment, what

more deferential, and at last ventured not on

'Now, go and put them on," said Rose, while I prepare the tea. I want you to look pretty to-night.

more ways of its showing itself than one." "What you say may be very true," I re-The long and short of it is," she replied,

an institution with which you are too little acquainted to appreciate its endowments." "I can, at least," he said, "appreciate the rualifications of its pupils. "I wish I could," I said. "And can't you?" "I am a strange compound-I don't know what I am fitted for. I wish I could estimate

"You misinterpret, my dear Miss Halstead,"

'You would like to spend your time in readshows and concerts, and many such things, the poet and philosopher into the realms of which may all be pleasant enough in themselves; but, instead of all these, you have to spend your strength in duties and lessons, at fields of heaven, away over the myriads of of six hundred and ten thousand dollars, for get a show of fine flowers immediately. He of vapid monotony. seeps it warm, waters with stimulating nouronly for pleasure, gaiety, and show; and when

"So people in this world often have tastes known, wrung out from great anguish. and capabilities, beautiful in themselves, which

For the National Era. VIRGINIA.* Virginia feeds upon har own children. C. C. Burleigh.

The low heart-wail, the anguish wild, Of mother parted from her child; These sounds Virginia loves; with these— A fearful weight-she loads the breeze. For her own sons she forges chains, Which loudly clank on all her plains; And on her daughters bids a fate, Darker than death itself, await. With murderous guilt her hand is red;

Of breaking hearts, the sighs and groans;

Of dark despair, the fearful moans;

The price of blood is on her head.

For gold Virginia buys and sells

Most withering, of a servile race;

And the wild brier and thistle spring,

Heeds not of sighs the feeble sound; But summer gales, though soft and warm,

Oft bear abroad the furious storm;

Tremble, Virginia-she will wake!

And sighs have power the earth to shake:

Her children; and each gale that swells, For gold she loads with deathly freight, Of vongeance and the fiercest hate; For gold she brings upon her soil The curse of slavery's unpaid toil. Those fields—so barren now—a smile Of loveliness have worn erewhile; They bear reluctantly the trace,

Still lingering near her "chosen land," Drooping and pale, see Freedom stand, With powerless wing and saddened eye; O! what is left her but to die! In the wide world no nook remains, Where is not heard the clank of chains. Justice, in deathlike slumber bound,

Where once bright flowers were blossoming.

or of Presidents," the "home of Washington!"

without even a place in which to seek the an's heading armies, or administering justice from the seat of the judge; her delicate physical nature, and too sensitive soul, exempt her from those stern positions. What woman most body of women are excluded from active places, but I confess myself utterly too obtuse to disonly the bare prestige of a name, that blood was trickling down his neck. "O ever, till we had all things bright and cleanly blessings he had known, it was yet better to that too early blessings he had known, it was yet better to that with emotion at the contemplation of noble ing story books, in going on visits, in attending deeds; if she can never soar with the wings of ome and at school. You are doing, now, what flowers that yearn towards the sun, across the the use of Union College, New York, are the eternal unrest of the vague sea, and feel the following stipulations: earnest and deep-toned chords of her nature | "It is earnestly recommended to, and exvibrating on to an expansion of soul that swells Sometimes, a gardener cares nothing about to the contemplation of the infinite-her exist-

ence becomes a series of little acts, a dead level believe that every true woman would sacrifice ant is a poor, withered, unsightly thing, to her love the most brilliant position on the whose vitality is all expended. So some pa- face of the earth. But men seem to forget the rents and teachers bring up children to care uncertainties, the disappointments of the world, ted by Eliphalet Nott and Urania E. Nott to ildhood and youth are passed, their vigor is tions—they forget that love may be blighted, ill spent—they are poor, insipid, useless crea- that those we love may die or prove faithless. tures, affording no pleasure or use, either to In such a case, the woman who has no mental only an emblem of what our heavenly Father | into frivolity, into dissipation, or perhaps even | constantly doing for us all. Our minds are into death; while the woman who has menall the while reaching forth and striving after | tal resources can seck refuge from a writhing "As a hunted deer, that cannot flee,

and a rushing forth into the realm of the un- nounced symptoms than these manifest them- ward him, he said, "I did hope to have be The tears would not stay back—will was not the circumstances of their lives forbid them to tions, untutored passions, are not supreme half a century's observation, that the stimulus

agents for the Era.

AN INTERESTING BIOGRAPHY.

A Sketch of the Life and Character of the late Phineas Janney, of Alexandria, Va. still reside in Virginia, he was a member of the

not always guard against failure, and rash adventure was often crowned with success, could not meet his engagements, Phineas Jar payment. But the confidence and esteem c all who knew him remained unimpaired. He made a satisfactory arrangement with his creditors, and being intrusted with the management of a valuable cargo, he embarked for During his residence abroad-a period of about two years-he was remarkably success

plied, "That is my only confidence—the spirit of God within—and I endeavor to center my thoughts upon this."

On the day previous to his decease, he was observed to be engaged in fervent prayer, and then, after an interval of silence, he said, "The conflict is over, and all is ready—all glory and peace." On the 18th of tenth month, 1853, being in the 75th year of his age, he yielded up his spirit to God who gave it.

a very large concourse, among whom were seen the ministers and many of the members of almost every congregation in the city. All sects sions, but mingling in the plain and solemn procession, and evincing, by their serious de-portment, that the community had been called o mourn the loss of one of its most valued citi-

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1854.

RENEWALS AND NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS.-WHO

The time has come when we must call upon about expiring, to renew; and, while doing so, imph of the Slave Power has been won. Further and more dangerous aggressions are meditated. The Anti-Slavery sentiment of the country needs organization. To promote the great cause of Union for the sake of Freedom. the most active efforts ought now to be made, to increase the circulation of newspapers op-

ostablishment of local Anti-Slavery papers. We do not complain of this, but could they not now spare a few weeks to the Era, which has no local support, and must depend alone upon the general interest felt in the vigorous should they succeed in adding to our Weekly list six thousand subscribers, it would not repay the loss we have sustained in undertaking to carry on a Daily Era, although it would enable us to relieve ourselves from the embarrassments in which that has involved us.

Let every agent use his best exertions for the paper. Let every subscriber whose time is Terms, and shall keep them standing, as a guide to the efforts of our friends:

TERMS OF THE NATIONAL ERA. One copy, 1 year, \$2 One copy, 6 months, \$1 Three copies, do., 5 Five copies, do., Ten copies, do., 15 Ten copies, do., Voluntary agents are entitled to retain 5 cents commission on each new yearly, and 25 cents on each new semi-yearly, subscriber, excent in the case of clubs. Twenty-five cents is the commission on the renewal of an old sub-

may be an old one) at \$5, will entitle the person making it up to a copy of the Era three months; a club of five (two of whom may be old ones) at \$8, to a copy for six months; a club of ten (five of whom may be old ones) at \$15, to a copy for one year.

loney to be forwarded, by mail, at my risk. Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposit. G. BAILEY. G. BAILEY. Washington, D. C., 1854.

We have received of Mr. Robert Mills | land for the sole of his foot. tional Executive Offices of the United States.

will commence in October, as may be seen in | cles in the way of emigrants.

A CHANCE FOR POETS. In our advertising New Cosmopolitan Art and Literary Association, of Sandusky, Ohio, for the best poem on that world-renowned statue of Hiram Powers, the Greek Slave; also, a statement of the ob-

Odes on the "Battle of Greytown" have become popular; but there is something

contending that the plaintiff was travelling with fully in the car when the accident occurred.

for, that it was a gratuity, and that therefore

ent business men in San Francisco has united his banking business with that of Adams & Co., and will have the entire supervision of the banking department. He was for & Riggs, of Washington.

WHAT IMMIGRATION IS DOING FOR THE

The Census of 1850 develops the fact that there were 305,557 foreigners in the slave

to send new names with their own. The first | be remembered that the Northern ports are need information. Only the first great tri- ty, to remain there; while his landing in a free to aid and protect the emigrants, has been pro- fort and convenience about them. It is true,

favor. Some of its best agents during the last examine into the causes of it, cannot fail to be purchased at a low price, and, by settling a the buildings are comfortable.

In regard to Criminal Statistics, we pointedthe most progressive minds in the country.

tiers of Missouri, Iowa, and Minnesota, rise to time, Slavery itself will give way before the inan elevation of thousands of feet above the of which we have heard so much recently, is about to expire, renew promptly, and send us only some two hundred and fifty miles wide, at least one new name. We reprint our bordering on the States of Missouri and Iowa: while beyond, the country becomes a cold, throws off an ever-increasing surplus. From scientific explorations are confirmed by the per annum. Is it not evident that, at this rate, freemen.

are little better than arid deserts, with a few self. It should not be unpleasing to the most Association." and those having business with any of the pub- a small portion of them that can ever be desi- right, but they will scarcely regard it as a rable, except for the gold they contain. But, duty.

have an opportunity of obtaining a thoroughly | stantly increasing; that from our own "Northof, as the branches of study are divided accord- yet the vacant lands in the free West are as ing to their natural order of succession. This rapidly diminishing in quantity. It will all soon go into private hands, and rise in value proportioned to the free and energetic popula-

too serious for ridicule in this matter. We look | the northern counties of Eastern Virginia, are daily receiving accessions to their population from New England, New York, Pennsylvania, FREE PASSAGES .- We observe that many and from Europe. The new settlers have purjournalists are making quite a wonder of the chased the worn-out fields of the slaveholders, near Washington, we hear that the Northern immigrants, chiefly from Western New York, are almost as numerous as the native population; and the improvement which they have we learn that Northern and German emigrants

the company should stand absolved from all ern population, appears to have been peopled responsibility for damages. But this is a still chiefly from the South. But Southern or slave

puffing, but of appropriate and legitimate no- sus was taken, and the number of foreigners which constitute what is called the "Panrespect of the editorial corps demands that the | Southern States, has been without a parallel. | and hence it has been proposed by leading pa- stitution of Slavery, and its prosperity and the California Banking. - James King, of Wil. | pers in that State to supply it by reviving the | happiness of its people essentially injured. | is one want at the South, more imperative

States at that time; and that 278,000 came to rapid filling up of the best lands in the West, more than half the free population of Vir- authority. the country during the preceding ten years. have conspired to produce the tendency to ginia, though they are in possession of not It also appears that the foreign immigration Southern emigration to which we have called more than two-fifths of the political power. into the slave States is now greater than that attention. But we have only seen the begin- There is reason to believe that the white His remains were attended to the grave by of the whole country in any year prior to 1832 | ning of this movement. Every year will infuse | population of Western and Middle Virginia | entire Union ranged from five to eight thou- immigration and the growth of population at taken, and that Slavery is on the decline. and all ranks were there, not to swell the sand only. In 1830, the number of immigrants the North. The demand for slave labor in the pageantry too often witnessed on such occa- had gradually risen to 27,000; and in 1832, it more Southern States will be supplied from reached 45,287. This is less than the South Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri; received in 1847, and probably for every year and the latter will substitute the labor of freesince, directly from Europe, to say nothing of men for that of slaves. This is the natural those who go South after landing in Northern | course of events, whose progress will be conthose who go South after landing in Northern course of events, whose progress will be conments which we brought to bear on the subjustice to all citizens of the State. When this measure should be taken up, and what steps stituted for the Homestead Bill, moved to strike landed in Southern States, and in 1852 about | track of the slave has been effaced from the the same number. These are the only returns soil of the Old Dominion, and the other States always make a point of stating fully the facts we have before us; but the probability is, that | which lie in the same or more northern latithe number is on the increase with the devel- tudes. But the march of Freedom will not stop tions, and then try them by the official record. Missouri, and therefore, as free reflecting Mispment of industrial enterprises in the South. | at the line of 36 deg. 30 min. North Carolina We have no means of ascertaining the num- Tennessee, and Arkansas, will next be flooded ten Southern States there are about a thouber of Northerners who emigrate South, or of by the invigorating tide of Freedom, and the sand more churches than in ten free States, States on our borders; and therefore we request the foreigners who land in Northern cities, but champions of Slavery will still be constrained containing a larger population. We admitted of the Northern States, to our own interest who find their resting place south of Mason to "move on" towards the lowlands of Florida this, and gave the details; but we showed that henceforth they will dispute every inch

> examine into the causes of it, cannot fail to be purchased at a low price, and, by settling a the buildings are comfortable. of two or three hundred miles beyond the fron- free State may be enjoyed, and, in a little give the number confined in prison.

> > creasing pressure of free opinions. States is now, and has been for some years rived from the Census, as was alleged. G. past, 400,000 per annum; and the Northern population, which is constantly on the increase.

THE NUMBER OF SLAVEHOLDERS

holders will be given; as, for instance, how for hemp; but even if hemp should be cultivawith the idea that another tenth of the slave- gandist, stamp it as a slave State. It is holders would be found to own half of the re- ly a farming country, and that the handful of quaintance with Slavery, it would appear that but simply for the fanatical and ridi bow down and pay homage—the homage of

It is an interesting fact, that the portion of Virginia lying west of the Alleghany Mountvery. In 1850, it contained a population of Let the emigration societies press on the tide 250,798 inhabitants, of whom only 11,377 were of free population. With energy, there can be slaves. Only two counties, Kanawha and no doubt of success; and we incline to hope Tazewell, had so many as one thousand slaves; that the emigration movement may not only while no less than fifteen contain less than one keep Slavery out of Kansas, but root it out of 87,000; at the present time, the number of eignty" shall ever be practically adopted in the former largely exceeds the latter, and is the Old Dominion, we have a strong presentiment that these counties will rid themselves of power over the subject which is frequently

We are gratified to observe that the ratio of

Middle Virginia or the Valley, which is many years attached to the house of Corcoran | than all the others, it is the want of labor," &c. | leghany, contained, in 1850, a population of * * "Have we not need of slaves? Are 308.798, of which 51,688 were slaves. The

there not about us here, vast tracts of unculti- interests of this section are identical with vated country? While the North is moving | those of the western district, and Slavery has, on with giant strides, are we not stationary?" in many counties, a mere nominal existence. This demand for labor at the South, and the | The two sections combined have considerably

Thus, from 1820 to 1825, the number for the into it new vigor, by the increase of European have greatly increased since the census was extension of Slavery is the perpetuation of speech at length, and that the others should Martin Merrivale, Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10. Published few acres, or by teaching a few young people of the census was extension of Slavery is the perpetuation of speech at length, and that the others should martin Merrivale, Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10.

reply to our article on Church, Pauper, and Criminal Statistics; and he shows his discretion in omitting to state the facts and argu- in a legal menner, and in a way which will do Mr. Hunter's Graduation Bill would be subments which we brought to bear on the subup under a naked statement of facts. We and positions of our adversaries on these quest that Slavery must cease, sooner or later, in

subscribers whose terms have expired and are subscribers are doubtless considerable. It should subscribe the subscribers are doubtless considerable. less numerous, were larger, and would seat, Union wants to term these principles Aboli-Emigration westward and southward has not merely a larger number of people, but a tionism in its most destructive form, we can half of the present volume of the Era closed directly in the way from Europe to the South- hitherto proceeded without a plan; but the at- larger portion of the population of those have nothing against it; it is that Abolitionism with the month of June. We have sent out a ern States, while the Southern ports are out of tempt to introduce Slavery into the territory States than could find accommodation in the which Washington openly professed, and which special request to our voluntary agents, to the way to any free State, and off the cheapest west of Missouri has aroused the North to churches of the slave States. Not only is this every reflecting man and every friend of libjoin in a determined and vigorous effort to en- lines of travel. It follows from hence, that every possible means of resistance; and the the case, but the Northern churches cost three large our list. The time is auspicious. People are aroused on the subject of Slavery, and the slave States, his object is, in all probabilithe formation of companies with large capitals sequence, have three times the amount of companies with large capitals State is no evidence of his intention to settle in posed and adopted. The result, we cannot as the writer in the Whig suggests, that as doubt, will be entirely successful, as regards forvent prayer may be offered up in a log The Northern emigration to the South has that territory; and not for that end only, but cabin as in a cathedral; but it is equally true, only just commenced, but increases rapidly there is now every probability that the same that people are not so apt to go to a log cabin with every passing year. Those who have organization will be adopted for the settlement church in cold weather, where they cannot be given this matter but little consideration are of the wild and waste lands of the Northern protected from the cold; while church-going apt to esteem it lightly; but any one who will slave States. Large districts of country may is more general in winter than summer, where

age, whom consequences, at no remote day, be doubled and trebled in a short space of ly called attention to the fact that, in all the will astonish not merely the conservative but time. On this plan, the great objection which slave States, whipping and branding is substi-Northern men have to settling in the Southern | tuted for the penitentiary and the work-house. If the accounts of travellers and explorers | States may be obviated. That objection is the in a large class of cases; while these modes of intenance of such a paper at the seat of can be relied on, the Western Territories of deprivation of social privileges—such as the punishment are not in vogue in any free State. Government? In brief terms, let us say that, Kansas and Nebraska are, for the most part, church, the school, and freedom of speech. By The writer in the Whig takes no notice of this cold and sterile regions, which, at the distance settling in large bodies, all these blessings of a important fact. The criminal statistics only

> In regard to the number of criminals, we have not undertaken to deny the correctness The European immigration to the United of the statement; but we denied that it was de-

There appears to be a good deal of excitebarren table land, destitute of trees and of nu- these two sources, the supply of settlers for the ment on the Western frontier of Missouri, tritious grasses. Such is the concurrent ac- new Territories and States cannot be less than growing out of the proposition to colonize the count given by Fremont and Emory, and their eight hundred thousand—perhaps a million— adjacent Territory of Kansas with Northern

thousands of emigrants to Oregon and Califor- all the good lands west of the Mississippi and The Platte (Mo.) Argus of July 22d connia, who have traversed the intervening region. east of the Rocky Mountains must in a few tains the proceedings of a meeting, which There may be fine lands in the northern parts | years be occupied? And, as a necessary con- seems to have organized an association similar of Minnesota and Nebraska; but the inhospi- sequence, will not the tide of immigration be to the Vigilance Committees of South Carolina he has come back on business, and will return table climate will deter all but the hardy Nor- diverted to the South? And how long will it and Mississippi, with a view to ferreting out A club of three subscribers (one of whom wegians, Swedes, and, of course, a few Yankees require to fill up Virginia, Maryland, Ken- and punishing abolition under the Lynch code. from Maine, Vermont, and New Hampshire. | tucky, and Missouri, when the half or even the | The most unwarrantable invasions of the rights | The organized free States of the West are third of these annual swarms of population of individuals are resolved upon, such as "to rapidly filling up with people, who are felling shall turn southwards? Three hundred thou- investigate the conduct of every person in the Territory, and of the prospects of the first band the forests, cultivating the prairies, and build- sand per annum, divided between the above community, whom we may have cause to susing cities, with unparalleled rapidity; and the day cannot be distant when avan love Windows and the distant when avan love Windows and the construction of their cabins, and diligently search for evidence tend-formed a regular squatter organization. Mr. day cannot be distant when even lowa, Wis- in them in ten years—a number greater than ing to show whether any person suspected is B. says that their expectations respecting the consin, and Minnesota, will number their in- their present free population! They would, at in fact an Abolitionist," &c. They demand country were fully realized, and, in the abundhabitants by millions; and the emigrant, like the same time, supply the place of the great, the removal of the free negroes from the countries of its springs of pure, sweet, and excellent the dove sent forth from the ark, will find no body of large slaveholders, who, with their ty, and propose other lawless and tyrannical water, it far exceeded their anticipations." But we | measures. These rowdies and cut throats style leave the reader to pursue the thought for him- | themselves "the Platte County Self-Defensive

A writer under his own name, in the same

It is evident, that where the champions of portions of Oregon, Washington, and Califor- labor which they so much covet. The people Slavery have sway, there can be no freedom

"As far as the political destiny of these new

as a slave State "The soil of Kansas may be very well fitted ing of corn-even if, by and by, hemp should one-fifth, or seventy-five thousand, of the slave-holders own three-fourths of the slaves. This idea of their power to extend the institution. is the ruling class of the South, and of the the South for universal Slavery will wreck nation, before which the American People, against the decree of Providence, who, as if to North and South, have been constrained to assist all honest men in their opposition to the iniquity, has unfitted the soil of Kansas or Neraska for any labor which is not the labor of Let them, therefore, bring their slaves along. The miserable bravado will only hurt the short-sighted men who follow blindly their bad passions or their rotten poitical leaders, without reference to their own enefit, and to the benefit of their fellow

POLITICS IN MISSOURI.

St. Louis, in German and English, there being a separate edition in each language. It supported General Pierce for the Presidency, and most influential paper in the West." But it braska bill, and that obliquity has effaced all remembrance of its virtues from the mind of the increase of free population in the whole of the editor of the official organ; and the Anpreaching Abolition doctrines in their most destructive form." This charge is denied in to define its position, as follows:

word about the question of the Abolition of Slavery, therefore we have neither preached it in a destructive nor any other form; and at this moment we have enough to do to oppose are men, because we are Republicans; but we founders of the American Republic, and in that sense in which Washington, for instance was an Abolitionist, when he wrote to Robert Morris:

Slavery, than mine. But there is only one proper and effective manner in which this olition can be carried out, and that is in the way of legislation; and to this my vote, in as

"Or to General Lafayette: "'To set the slaves free at once, would, in my opinion, lead to many difficulties and disadvantages. But it can and certainly ought to be carried out by degrees, through legislative

which was perpetrated by the adoption of the of Slavery into the new Territories; for the should make the motion, and support it by a preservation. Slavery. Slavery is a real pestilence for the sustain him. Circumstances prevented Mr. State of Missouri. No one disputes this, and Gillette from making the speech he designed; A writer in the Richmond Whig attempts a new slave States on our Western borders will and therefore Mr. Chase, unwilling that the make the abolition of Slavery in Missouri, of course in a legal manner and in a way which will do should be taken to prepare for it, we will not the word "white" from the former; and in investigate now. The writer reiterates the statement, that in | sourians and honest friends of the welfare of our State, we raise our voice most loudly against

For the National Era. THE TWO BARONS.*

BY ISAAC H. JULIAN. Two stout old German Barons-men of mark! One, from the prestige of his paltry pelf, The other, known and valued for himself, And greater far than any crowned king; For Heaven has crowned him with a master mind.

Its powers devoted all to bless mankind: His fame, as "earth's o'erlooking mountains" grand Shall rise into the Heaven of Truth serene: While he whose coffers swaved the scentred band. Shall die and rot, as he had never been.

Thus God and Mammon mark their votaries, And point the contrast unto mortal eyes.

A genius of soaring, tireless wing,

* Humboldt and Rothschild.

NEBRASKA.

The Boston Commonwealth save : "The Boston settlement in Kansas is located on the right bank of the Kansas river, about forty miles from its mouth, and some seven miles beyond the Wakarusa river. Here the pioneer company has halted, and proceeded to enter claims upon the land, it being understood that the Aid Company in Massachusetts will make that spot the base of their future opera-tions, and will forthwith, or as soon as possible, send men and money to carry effectually for company, Mr. C. H. Branscomb, who went out with the pioneer party, has returned to Wor-cester, Massachusetts, and this doubtless is the person whom the St. Louis Republican spoke of to Kanzas with the next party of emigrants, which it is expected will consist of about 1,000 persons, and will leave New England in the

from Council Bluffs, Iowa. We gather from pality, and elected a judge, clerk, recorder,

sovereigns of the soil." The following familiar "local items" are also given:

"It is expected that Hon. H. D. Johnson and Major Gatewood will be the two opposing candidates for delegates to Congress. extensive brick-yard in this city, and is driving

business ahead bravely "Laborers of all kinds are in demand here both mechanics and common laborers. "There is no sickness in this region. Coun-

cil Bluffs city was never more healthy "There is the greatest profusion of wild fruits in this Territory—plums, grapes, gooseberries, strawberries, raspberries, currants, cherries, haws, hackberries, &c. "The Omahas are soon expected in from

their hunt, to prepare and dry their green "A large number of families are preparing to leave Lee county, Iowa, for this region.

with the greatest possible care and accuracy, by A. D. Jones, E.q, and is now platted. "All the streets are 100 feet wide, except the two avenues which lead to Capitol Square, which are 120 feet wide; all the alleys are 20

"Squares have been reserved and set apart for all the leading and principal denominations, and for Masonic and Odd Fellows' Halls. "A. D. Jones has been elected Judge; S.

Lewis, Clerk; M. C. Gaylord, Recorder; R. B

Mr. BORLAND.—The Richmond Enquirer says: "It is better, perhaps, distinctly to protest that we do not wish to be understo in any way approving the conduct of Mr. Borland in this affair. His is one of the appointments of this Administration, which we have never been able to understand or com mend. In his previous career he had not evinced any special qualification for public usiness of any sort, but least of all for the When his promotion was first gazetted, we less than a year ago it was pronounced by the | foreboded trouble, from his vehement and ungovernable passions, and his restless ambition

for effect and notoriety.

"The want of judgment and dignity, and fittingly ensconced. the disposition to have a hand 'in every man's pie,' as Shakspeare expresses it, which consti-tute striking features in Mr. Borland's character, were deplorably conspicuous in his con-

Chief Justice Lander, who was supposed to thropist; and whether men like his views or quite safe, and has returned to Olympia. He had started for Bellingham Bay two days after the murder of two white men by the Fort Simpson Indians, and instead of going directly there, as he at first intended, he proceeded to Howitt, form valuable additions, inasmuch as Vancouver, whence arose the report that he was they make us better acquainted with the man. MR. BENTON.—We see it stated that the vote

in St. Louis for Mr. Benton is about the same deep, abiding, holy spirit of love to manas it was two years ago, 5,266 now against 5,245 | Peace, temperance, human liberty, cheap postrunning, a Democrat, who polled a heavy vote, while the third man who pretended to run this time got scarcely any votes; and the inference is plain, that the Administration men, who brought out this third man, abandoned him

The salary of the Mayor of Boston has been ich as it can contribute, shall not be want- and the annual cost of the city government is

It is known that the Homestead Bill, as it will be of interest, as they show the richness from the shameful violation of truth and faith to have this restriction stricken out; and it by no means an elaborate work, the book con-But we repeat, it is our support of his motion remarked, in substance,

I move, Mr. President, to strike out the word white" from the first line of the eighth secion. That section describes the persons entistual settlers upon public lands lying within the limits of States. It restricts these benefits to such "free white persons" as are permitted by the State laws to acquire real estate. clor, although under no disability to purchase r hold lands under State law. The effect of na reasonableness and justice of this. Let me remind the Senate that the Home-

stead Bill, introduced into the House of Repvoted against it. resontatives of the last Congress, and carried through that body by the exertions of Andrew and unjust exclusion of persons of color. Nor did the bill of the present session contain any such exclusion, when reported by the committee. The word "white" was inserted on the Mr. Benton is and ever has been its chief and ed. Not less than \$10,000 worth of ship tim motion of a member from Pennsylvania, and it acknowledged representative. The present con- ber and other lumber has been stolen during was supposed that its practical effect would be to defeat the bill.

Notwithstanding the restriction, however, the bill passed the House. It has been abanloned here by so many whose support is esential to its success, that it may be considered practically dead; though some of us, original friends of the Homestead policy, will vote against all substitutes as amendments, which do not contain the principle of free grants to It is evident, however, that the substitute

substitute replaces free grants by sales at repurchase all persons of color, even though the State law may recognise no such principle of exclusion. This, in my judgment, is mere gratuitous injustice. It is unreasonable and absurd to establish, by act of Congress, a principle of exclusion which neither the policy nor and triumphed. The Governor, Legislature, rick, Geyer, Gwin, Johnson, Jones of Iowa ositive legislation of the State, in which the and both members of Congress, are fees to the

lands lie, requires.

Mr. President, I should like to say much more. I should like to speak of the services of colored Americans under Washington and Jackson; of their improved and improving con dition, in spite of mighty obstacles; of the col-ored men who have vindicated the claims of their race by their talents, their attainments and their conduct; and to found, on these cir cumstances, an appeal, not to the humanity merely, but to the justice of Senators. But I know that this is not the time. The long pro tracted session of to-day, now extending inte the night, the stifling heat and unwhole air of this chamber, and the impatience of Senators, forbid. I must ask, however, a vote by the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

LITERARY NOTICES.

HISTORY OF THE PROTESTANT CHURCH IN HUNGA

steam forry boat, commenced a brick kiln, and has apparently been taken to render it what it professes to be-a complete History of Protest-

The hearty endorsement of the work, contained in the introductory chapter by Dr. taking up and making good claims to "not | the "History of the Great Reformation," will more than 320 acres" of land for one person. | not fail to secure for the book the confidence The motto of the Arrow is, "The People of the Christian public, while its attractive place in the library of the clergyman, the Saboath school, and the private Christian.

> THE COMPLETE POETICAL WORKS OF SAMUEL Rogers. With a Biographical Sketch, and Notes. Edited by Epes Sargent, Boston: Published and

form binding with the works of Campbell, and orms one of the series of standard poets now in course of publication by Messrs. Phillips & Rogers has been styled the "Nestor of living

oets," and is said to have been the only con

which he added from the profits of the lucra-

John Aikin, M. D., and an Introductory Essay, sale as above. This is the third of the standard parts pub-

lished in the present series, and surely the the existence of Slavery in this. ugly phiz of "Poor Noll," never appeared to better advantage; and the graceful offspring of his gifted pen are reflected with new beauties from the fair pages on which they are so THOUGHTS AND THINGS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

By Elihu Burritt, author of "Sparks from the Anvil." &c. With a Memoir, by Mary Howitt Published and for sale as above. Elihu Barritt is one who lives not for him-

self, but for the world. He is a true philanbiographical sketch from the pen of Mary until their offspring, under the most favorable

age, and universal brotherhood, are among the

HISTORY OF CUBA; or, Notes of a Traveller in the tor," a volume containing the Life of Rev. Jer- cred, Tropics. Being a Political, Historical, and Statis- emiah Hallock, of Canton, Conn., and a sketch ical Account of the Island, from its first discovery of the Life of Rev. Moses Hallock, of Plainfield,

tunely published. Public attention is now so grace and godliness than learning; whose dili- States but universal decay, misery, and do

and for sale as above.

eratic candidate for Governor is elected by a death, all knew that God had taken them." majority much less than his party has of late commanded; and the Legislature is so decidedit may be regarded as certain that two ardent Pro-Slavery Democrats will be elected to the United States Senate, to fill the places of Messrs. Mangum and Badger. We cannot say that we regret this in the least. From Mr. that we regret this in the least. From Mr. able and significant joke in the Southern tled to the benefits of the provisions in favor of | Mangum we never had anything to hope, and | Mr. Badger, during the past session, possessed the confidence of no party, and did not appear It to be very confident of himself. When it is ther Nebraska nor Kansas longer attempt to xeludes Indians, Chinese, and all persons of remembered that two Whigs of that State-Messrs. Rogers and Puryear-voted manfully against the Nebraska iniquity, and that the my motion, if it prevails, will be to impose no disability by Federal legislation which State majority against their party has nevertheless aw does not impose. No one can question been diminished, it does not appear that the people have any great love for that perfidious measure, nor any abhorrence of those who

by means of the joint efforts and influence of the Whigs and Atchison or Administration men. If there is any Democracy in that State, bing the Brooklyn navy yard, have been arrest trollers of the General Government, however, have preferred a Nebraska-Whig triumph to the presence of Mr. Benton in the House of Representatives. But the Whigs in the Legislature can coalesce with either branch of their opponents; and as there is no bond of principle uniting them with the Administration division, they may yet concur in the election of Mr. Benton to the Senate. John S. Phelps, an intolerant Pro-Slavery man, is the only person of the Senator from Virginia is to prevail as favorable to the present Administration, chosen an amendment to the Homestead bill. This for the next National House of Representatives.

very. The elements of Freedom have rallied | Cass, Clay, Cooper, Dawson, Evans, Fitzpat Nebraska-Kansas perfidy, and to those by whom it was perpetrated.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

There have been several recent arrivals from Europe; but, in the war of the East, no decisive events have transpired. The sincerity of Austria and Prussia is doubted by the Turks and by the Western Powers, though they are and by the Western Powers, though they are unanimous consent of the House to introduce apparently regarded as confederates. It is bill of the following title: not yet certain that the English and French meditate immediate action against the Russians. Negotiations are still talked of at Vienna. The Russians have of late been receding, and the Turks, in consequence, apparently enjoy an advantage.

The revolution in Spain is complete. Espartero and O'Donnell are in power, and the RY, from the beginning of the Reformation to 1850. Queen regnant has made her peace with them | tleman from Massachusetts a question. Do With special reference to Transylvania. Transla- and with the people. These events are regard- understand that the bill proposes an alters purchase or conquest, as increased vigor and increased confidence will in all probability

ery. But the Mayor of Leeds and his associates may, and probably do, deplore the woes of the matter it contains. It is published in uni- purpose of the Bulletin editor be, as it appears, calls Slavery in Leeds and what is Slavery in lish, Farley, Faulkner, Florence. from the master who possesses absolute nower diery of a free State supplying the places of ment serving as transports of the oppressed

> Our Southern neighbors are fond of pointing America, the minions of monarchy and tyranny in the Old World in like manner point to

> peal to American Abolitionists, for assistance for the numerous fugitive slaves in that por-tion of her Majesty's dominions. They are said to be in a starving and deplorable condi-

> newspapers, as a striking instance of the thriftcircumstances for the development of their powers, fail to provide for their own wants, as proof of incapacity.

THE CHRISTIAN MINISTRY.-The New York

"These brothers were specimens of a class now almost extinct: ministers who had more | divided, and I can see nothing before the P fully fixed on Cuba, that everybody will read gence was greater than their ambition; who fall

THE WORD "WHITE" IN THE HOMESTEAD | everything which relates to it. The author | were successful in winning souls; whose man has collected many facts and statistics, that ners had the charm and dignity of absolute sin plicity; and who lived content and happy, bringing their children for duty and usefulne went to the Senate, contained a provision re- and immense resources of this gem of the sea, on small salaries, with the aid of their own l stricting its benefits to white persons. The and its desirableness as a possession by any bor on their own land, or in the instruction "From this point of view alone, and apart Liberal Senators determined to make an effort country, and especially by our own. Though pupils. The modren notion that every minister was understood among them that Mr. Gillette tains much that is valuable and worthy of must live wholly by his ministry, were respectively identified with their people nathies and by affections that grew stro

In North Carolina, the so-called Demo- knew that they walked with God; and at the PRETTY Good.—It is said, that at the fer ly of the same complexion in each branch, that tied, and a committee to watch all immigrantee

> newspapers; but its pertinence has passed mittee has gone home. The squatters in neiresist the ingress of those who miscall a cow, but call a man by his right name.

officer of the Treasury decided that the act August 4th, instant, increasing the pay of th takes effect from and after the date of its pa sage, and not from the first of January nex In Missouri, Mr. Benton has been defeated as now being asserted in many newspapers

made a practice during the past year of rol

A gang of thieves, six in number, who have

We give below the vote on the proposition each branch of Congress, to repeal the F

leave to bring in a bill for the repeal of th "The question being taken, by year an nays, upon granting leave to introduce the bil resulted—yeas 10, nays 35—as follows:

In Iowa, Liberty has triumphed! This State is redeemed from the yoke of Dodge and Slais redeemed from the yoke of Dodge and SlaBenjamin, Bright, Brodhead, Brown, Butler Jones of Tennessee, Mallory, Mason, Morton Norris, Pearce, Pettit, Pratt. Rusk, Sebastian Slidell, Stuart, Thompson of Kentucky, Thom

> "So the Senate refused to grant leave to in troduce the bill." In the House, on the Friday preceding, th following proceedings took place. We cop

from the Globe:

"Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts. I ask th "An act to repeal an actentitled 'An act t amend, and supplementary to, an act entitle

ters,' approved September 18, 1850. "Mr. BRIDGES. I object. "Mr. ELIOT. I move to suspend the rule enable me to introduce the bill; and I ca "Mr. SOLLERS. I wish to ask the gen

Mr. PHILLIPS. "Mr. ELIOT. It certainly does proporepeal the Euritive Slave Law of 1850

The bill, which was read for informatio

"The question was taken, and there were yeas 45, navs 120, as follows.

Wright, Hendrick B. Wright, and Zollicoffe within the bar when his name was calle

"Mr. McMULLEN desired to make a sh

good portion of this college, idle and u

THE DIRECT AND FAVORITE ROUTE

No. IV-Concluded. THE CAUCASUS AND ARMENIA.

[In continuation of the Series entitled Slavery in Russia LONDON, August, 1854.

Another curious race, residing in Armenia are the Gezidis. They believe in the same God as the other Armenians, regard Jesus as the Son of God, and venerate Mary; nevertheless, they worship the Devil. They are monothe-ists, are ignorant of the Trinity, know nothing of the Holy Spirit, and deny the divinity of Jesus. They believe that Satan was the first created, and most exalted of the archangels; but, for esteeming himself equal to God, he was banished from the divine presence; nevertheless, he will be again received into favor. On a certain day in each year they sacrifice to Satan thirty sheep; at Easter, they sacrifice only one sheep to Christ, for, they say, he is merciful, whereas Satan is not so easily propitiated. When the period of Satan's punish-Gezidis believe that he will reward them, as the only peoples who have never spoken ill of him during his exile from divine favor. The The "devil-worshippers," however, are not confined to Armenia. They exist in Siam, and who may be some day restored to power. They worship him from prudence, lest he should punish them when reinstated in his grandeur.

As I have indulged in traditions, I may add by the mighty Persian monarch, Khosref Purveez, but she had given her heart to Ferhad. The death of Shircen was falsely announced to Ferhad, who, in his grief precipitated himself from a mountain, near Erzeroum. The tulip owes its origin to the blood of Ferhad, which was sprinkled on the rocks when he sought a veez is the hero. When Mohammed, the prophet of Allah, was yet unknown, he offered that prince his protection if he would embrace Islamism. This offer was conveyed in a letter, which the indignant and unbelieving Khosreff threw into the Euphrates, on the banks of which river he was encamped. Up to that date, the flowers of Paradise had bloomed in that now barren region; but at the increduli-ty and scorn of Khosreff, Nature, startled and ty and scorn of Khosreff, Nature, startled and known as her Transcaucasian Provinces. By dismayed, withered the Flora of the whole distance of the bounding and are startled and known as her Transcaucasian Provinces. By the treaty of Goolistan, concluded in 1814, trict, and the bounding and exulting river shrank into its bed; ever since, the land about

I am not inclined to quit this part of the subject without alluding to Abgarus, king of Edessa, and sovereign of a large portion of Ar-menia, who, according to Eusebius, bishop of Cesarea, and the early historian of the Church, by which he was sorely afflicted. The letter published by Eusebies was couched in the fol-owing terms: "Abgarus, king of Edessa, to Jesus the Good Saviour, who appeareth in Jerusalem, greeting: I have been informed concerning thee and thy cures, which are performed without the use of medicines or herbs. For it is reported that thou dost cause the blind to see, the lame to walk; that thou dost cleanse the lepers, and dost cast out unclean spirits and devils, and dost restore to health those who have been long diseased; and, also, that thou dost raise the dead. All which when I heard, I was persuaded of one of these two thingsoither that thou art God himself, descended from heaven, or that thou art the son of God. On this account, therefore, I have written unto thee, earnestly desiring that thou wouldst able thyself to take a journey hither, and that thou wilt also cure me of the disease under which I suffer. For I hear that the Jews hold

Moses, an answer was written by the apostle O Abgarus, forasmuch as thou hast believed in ne have not believed in me, that those who to that part of thy epistle which relates to my fulfil the ends of my mission in this land, and, after that, be received up again unto Him that sent me; but after my ascension I will send one of my disciples, who will cure thy disease, and give life unto thee and all that are with However, though these letters are freently mentioned by the early historians of the Church, they are now considered forgeries. It is said that Jesus sent a handkerchief to Ab-Hence it was called "Verum Icen," the true image; and the female saint in the Romish

We must now quit the fabulous, the tradi-

The inhabitants of the Western Caucasus, that the Polousians and the Koumanians were the country of the Koumanians, over whom, in of any man reliable on that question, without Tartary in the nineteenth century. That traveleller says: "The whole plain was, previously nents." ited by the Koumanians, who called themselves ocratic party so strong as in the river and Kapschat Tatars, and were descended from a southwestern counties. In this county, (Hamgreat chief of that name, tracing their origin lilton, it has long had an overwhelming maasserting that the Koumani and Poloutsi were discordant elements composing the party, in one people, and of common Tatar origin: ans." the Greek term for Circassians, and de- in the plenitude of their power, and confidence

tween 43 deg. 28 min. and 45 deg. 25 min. J. Scott Harrison from the western district northern latitude, and 37 deg. 10 min. and 42 (which has a decided majority of Democratic deg. 30 min. eastern longitude, with an extent voters of the Hunker school.) This encourages he Tohernomorskii Kossacks by the river Democrats are not by any means united. Coudan, and to the south and southwest from Their County Convention, which met a few tan mountainous range. The Russians, Ta-ars, and Turks, call the Atteghei by the leader of the "Anti-Miamis," and a strong name of Tcherkess, which signifies, in one anti-Nebraska man, was silenced, and, in an Circassians call themselves by that endeavoring to smooth over all causes of disbecause, in the Turkish language, sension, the dissatisfaction is greater since the and leaves on the afternoon of the 29th inst. and certainly they would not stigmatize their we race. Mr. Bell, who lived three years in the ablest men of the party here, was a bors of Australia excites a good deal of appropriate abuse of the term 'Non-Intervention' which is any candidates. The only difference turned intended to cover and uphold the intervention on the question whether they should nominate

OUR MONTHLY LONDON CORRESPONDENCE. ou brigand." He says, further, that the name control of a thinker and an Independance of the phrase 'Popular Sovereignty' then act with a full knowledge of the position.

THE NEW YORK STATE ANTI-NEBRASKA CON. abuse of the phrase 'Popular Sovereignty' which would make it a cloak for legalizing the platforms, and candidates, of the several political control of the phrase 'Popular Sovereignty' which would make it a cloak for legalizing the platforms, and candidates, of the several political control of the phrase 'Popular Sovereignty' which would make it a cloak for legalizing the platforms, and candidates, of the several political control of the phrase 'Popular Sovereignty' which would make it a cloak for legalizing the platforms, and candidates, of the several political control of the phrase 'Popular Sovereignty' which would make it a cloak for legalizing the platforms, and candidates, of the several political control of the phrase 'Popular Sovereignty' which would make it a cloak for legalizing the platforms, and candidates, of the several political control of the phrase 'Popular Sovereignty' which would make it a cloak for legalizing the platforms, and candidates, of the several political control of the phrase 'Popular Sovereignty' which would make it a cloak for legalizing the phrase 'Popular Sovereignty' which would make it a cloak for legalizing the phrase 'Popular Sovereignty' which would make it a cloak for legalizing the phrase 'Popular Sovereignty' which would make it a cloak for legalizing the phrase 'Popular Sovereignty' which would make it a cloak for legalizing the phrase 'Popular Sovereignty' which would make it a cloak for legalizing the phrase 'Popular Sovereignty' which would make it a cloak for legalizing the phrase 'Popular Sovereignty' which would make it a cloak for legalizing the phrase 'Popular Sovereignty' which would make it a cloak for legalizing the phrase 'Popular Sovereignty' which would make it a cloak for legalizing the phrase 'Popular Sovereignty' given by the people themselves to the whole race, from the eastern limits of the Great Kabardah to the district on the coast called Vardan, is Adighé.

ent to be silenced, or bought over to the support of the party, "right or wrong." Many of the Germans, like him, will vote the Independent ticket. The Know Nothings, of course,

According to Pallas, the Ossetes, who call themselves ir, or Irones, from the name of their country, Ironistan, form a peculiar tribe, who altogether dwell among the high mountains, altogether dwell among the high mountains, and whose frontiers stretch on the west to an altogether dwell among the high mountains, and whose frontiers stretch on the west to an altogether dwell among the high mountains, and whose frontiers in whole, will be defeated. Your correspondant witness of these proceedings, "will realize the spirit in which its deliberations were conducted, or the effect of its declarations upon the dilute of the spirit in which its deliberations upon the spirit in which its deliberation upon the spirit in which its deliberation upon the spir Urup; on the east, to the Terek, on the northern part of the mountains; on the west, to the Rion, the Phasis of the ancients; and on the east, to the Aragua. The Ossetes, or Ossetinia such numbers two years ago, and the yoke in such numbers two years ago, and the yoke fixed purpose to oppose its encroachment upon absolved us from all compacts or agreements. ians, were formerly governed by their native princes, and inhabited the plains of the Great and Little Kabardah, and part of the southern borders of the great chain. They are to be found in the valley of the river Terek, and upon the road from Mosdok to Tiflis.

not say; we think enough, combined with other opponents of the Pro-Slavery policy of the river Terek, and upon the road from Mosdok to Tiflis.

The Suanes live under Mount Elberous, on the south of that mountain. On the eastern side of the isthmus, between the high ridge of mountains and the Caspian, lies Daghestan; and the district westward of Daghestan is inhabited by the Lazes or Lesghians, their terrienjoys the honor of having given birth to the famous Schamyl. The Abhasians principally dwell on the western side of the Caucasian hills, or on that side of the chain which faces

The Western Caucasus is completely girded round with Russian forts and military posts. A military line runs from the mouth of the A military line runs from the mouth of the vote for him unanimously, and not a few of known, to the mouth of the Terek, along the banks of both those vivers and is consided by the Old Line Democrats, who so nobly assisted Slavery." banks of both those rivers, and is guarded by two of Persian origin, which are popular in Armenia. The beautiful Shireen was beloved Cosacks of the Terek. Georgienesk, and a office two terms, he must give place to a new chain of small forts running along the eastern man. The district has such a large majority flank of this range, connect the northern line of the Old Line Democracy, that it will be with that of the Terck, on which Mosdok, the strongest central point, and Kislian, on the nomination. The Hunker Convention last Caspian, are built. On the coast of the Black Sea, the strong places held, or recently held, are made, either by another Convention, or by by Russia, are Anapa, Soujouk-kale, Ghelen-die, Pitzounda, and Souchoum-kale. The souththe anemone, which sprung from the blood of ern line runs from Poti to Tiflis. The Min-Adonis while Venus was weeping for his loss. Adonis while Venus was weeping for his loss. In the other tradition, the same Khosref Purous districts of Western Georgia. On the to the Christian Press of this city, and the cause to the Christian Press of this city, and the cause castern side, the Russians have forts along the | it advocates. The Press, it is true, has been dis-Caspian, from Kisliar through Derbent to

Though the Western Caucasus remains unconquered, and though in Daghestan and the the hopelessness of the modes of action " it adcountry of the Lesghians and Atteghei war country of the Lesghians and Atteghei war has been raging for thirty years, Russia has going as a weekly." The true reasons for the 3d—H. L. Toby, C. P. Williams; 4th—Preston Persia, and the territory therein acquired is | Press, were: First, that two denominational Persia engaged not to maintain ships of war on the Caspian, and ceded to the Czar all his societies of which it was the organ (the Misacquisitions south of the Caucasus, Georgia, sionary) has been united with the American Smeritia, Mingrelia, Derbent, Bakou, and all Persian Daghestan, Shirvan, Shekkee, Ganja, its own. Thirdly, it is now less needed as a mere Karabaugh, and parts of Moglan and Talish.

Anti-Slavery paper, because of the changed statement of many other papers, both Cesarea, and the early historian of the Church, wrote a letter to Jesus Christ, requesting him was compelled to cede the opulent provinces to repair to his court, and cure him of a disease of Erivan and Nukchivan, including the fortresses of Erivan and Abassabad—this last

The successors of Mithridates, King of the Bosphorus, were expelled by Russian princes, and at an early period established themselves suc a monthly, devoted entirely to the Anti-Slain the Western Caucasus, from which they by the Pouloutsi; nor did they again enter the Caucasus till the sixteenth century, when they returned by the Volga. They held a precarious occupancy of some few districts till 1711, when some Russian merchants having been murdered by the Lesghians, Peter the Great landed in their country from the Caspian, van-quished them, built a fort, took Derbend, and prepared to seize and retain all the western coast of that sea. The Empress Anne was compelled to resign all these conquests to the destined to spread through the Church too, till famous Nadir Shah, King of Persia; but every kind of protection and toleration shown she built Kisliar on the Terek, where it emp- towards this sin by the Church, in any of its ecwhich I suffer. For I hear that the Jews hold thee in derision, and intend to do thee harm.

My city is indeed small, but it is sufficient to My city is indeed small, but it is sufficient to Mosdok. Georgia was ceded to Paul by Heontain us both."

Eusobius lived in the fourth century. Moses

Figure 1 and the Emperor Alexander, son of Paul, annexed it to the Russian Empire. By of Chorone, who lived in the following century, the treaty of Adrianople, Turkey surrendered to Russia all the littoral of the Black Sea, from To the Editor of the National Era-Anapa to Fort St. Nicholas, by virtue of which ern Caucasus; but the Circassians deny the coundness of the title, contending that they supreme head of Islamism, which they profess. sand. Besides the entire Whig and Free Soil Hence has arisen the thirty years' war, in

LETTER FROM CINCINNATI.

and armies of England and France to protect

Ohio Politics-Cincinnati "Christian Press." CINCINNATI, August 16, 1854.

The approaching election in this State is calendar, Sancta Veronica, is the patroness of glad to read the cheering intelligence furnishmilliners, over whose shops her picture is sus- ed by your correspondents in regard to the ticket in the middle and northern portions of tional, and the apooryphal, and speak of the the State. It is no doubt true, as one of them present inhabitants of the Caucasus. The remarks, that the progress of the Anti-Slavery these classes again into tribes. Another divi- sentiment in Ohio, taking the State through, is thich extends from the Kouban to Mingrelia. ment. Were it not for the power of party ties. eople living between two seas," the strict Pierce Administration would receive a most signal and overwhelming rebuke. As it is, in the 13th July, appearances are highly encoura nominal sovereignty. Mr. Spencer supports have, practically, made this a test question every candidate for office is expected to support who travelled over the vast steppes of Western | the Administration, or be read out of the party

scribe their settlement as having extended from that they would be sustained in anything they That part of the Western Caucasus still in. These causes led to the election of a Whig ent lies, according to Mr. Spencer, be- sheriff, two years since, and to the choice of st, it is separated from the territory of regular nominations, especially as the Old Line ngrelia, by the highest chain of the Cauca- days since, at Carthage, did nothing to heal dier to march through their dominions.

passed, denouncing the Know Nothings and endorsing the Nebraska iniquity; and, though

Captain Remelin is a German by birth, one

of party is evidently becoming loosened from the necks of the intelligent and thinking Ger-

taken into consideration in our estimates of the forces in the present canvass. They were "In declining at the felt in our spring elections for city officers, and will certainly be united (as I am assured by

nations. That much is certain. In the western district in this county, J. S. Harrison is almost sure of a re-election. to elect him at first. In the eastern district, Disney is not a candidate—not, I suppose, from difficult to defeat the regular Administration

the "popular vote system," the battle in this county will not commence in earnest. The New York Evangelist in a late number continued as a weekly paper, to be issued after a few weeks interval as a monthly, on the 1st papers have been started since the Press was commenced, on the field of its circulation, and advocate the same views. Secondly, one of the that denomination, and might hinder the esvery cause, of a high character, which will not come in competition with weekly papers, and can be more easily and extensively circulated than a weekly. The Evangelist is right in its estimate of the distinguished ability with which the Press has been conducted, and it may rest assured that the cause it has advocated, and the peculiar "modes of action" it has urged, are neither languishing nor dying out. The prin-ciple of non-fellowship with Slavery is spread-ing, and the societies which act upon it are ourishing beyond any former experience. It is

CAUSE OF FREEDOM IN THE WEST.

CINCINNATI, O., August 12, 1854.

Having a few more items to communicate in regard to the progress of the Republican F. Clark, G. P. Benedict. cause in the West, I write you again. diana, our friends are quite confident of obtain-The Brookville (Ia.) American states that their majority will be from ten to twenty thouwhich the Murid Schamyl, a Lesghian by either Democratic or neutral, now advocate birth, has courageously defended the independ- the Republican nominations.

The Democratic paper of Lafavette, the home of Mr. Mace, came out in favor of the movement; whereupon, eighteen or twenty Hunker subscribers stopped their papers. But in lieu of these, some four hundred new subscribers were received in a few weeks.

Holman, the Nebraska candidate for Congress in the fourth district, recently addressed an audience of three or four hundred, at Milan, Ripley county. After his speech, a vote of the audience was taken, and not one voted in favor of the Nebraska bill.

In this State, our prospects are still cheering. for a county convention, signed by two hundred Whigs, two hundred Democrats, and a number of Free-Soilers. In the third ward in this city, the Democracy held a meeting last night, at which Hon. J. J. Faran, formerly member of Congress, presided. A series of resolutions, condemning the Nebraska swindle, were unanimously adopted, and their delegates to the County Democratic Convention toay, at Carthage, were instructed to present them to the consideration of that body. As Hou. Lewis D. Campbell returned the other neighbors, to the number of 1,000, met him house yard, where he addressed them at length on the events of the last session of Congress. His address was received with great applause. A large number of Democrats, among whom is the entire body of German Democrats, will rote for him in the coming election. The op-

osition to him in the district will be feeble Dr. Olds has been re-nominated by the slave Democracy in the Columbus district. This is just what the freemen of that district have wanted. They were fearful that the Doctor would be backed off the track, and a non-committal man be put on. They are anxious to have an opportunity to give Dr. Olds a marked testimonial of their disapprobation. They will now have a fair fight. Hon. Samuel Galloway is expected to take the field against him, and will visit every township in the district. He is a powerful speaker, a true friend of freedom, and would make his mark in Con-

Wayne, and Ashland, Judge Philemon Bliss, of Elvris, has received the Republican nomination for Congress. Judge Bliss is an able man, and has long been an eloquent advocate of the Free Democracy. Mr. Lindsley, the present Democratic Representative in that disrict, has been re-nominated by the Old Line Democracy. He voted against the Nebraska ill in some of its stages, but is not a man of that district want in the coming crisis

We feel very deeply in this region the loss of that true friend of freedom, Hon. Samuel Lewis. We shall greatly miss him in our Councils and Conventions. His memory will long live fresh among us, and "though dead, Judge Norris, Democratic candidate in Ohio

for Judge of the Supreme Court, has decided that a slave brought to Ohio, by or with the consent of the owner, and after escaping from a slave State, is free, and cannot be remanded Some of the Southern courts have long since

decided in like manner. val and location in Kansas of the first party which left Boston last month under the direction of the Emigrant Aid Co. They have chosen a beautiful site, forty miles from the mouth sen a beautiful site, forty miles from the mouth

will support it, and we are full of hope that 16th of August. "But few," remarks an eyeation that one-half of the German voters will go for the Independent ticket. Nothing has immense concourse of people assembled. There portunity, of the solemn compact forced upon immense concourse of people assembled. There portunity, of the solemn compact forced upon our fathers by its representatives, whereby the too. Convention a single foot of territory over which the Notion- outside of the Federal Constitution, with refermans. How many will vote with us, we can- al Government has the slightest control. These the Pierce Administration, to secure a substan- they will be lived up to hereafter. They form The votes of the Know Nothings are to be a platform upon which the friends of freedom

"In declining at this time," says the same writer, in the New York Times, "to make nominations for State officers, the Convention those who know something about it) upon one ticket at the October election. What their has acted with great wisdom, and fully carried together cordially and trustingly in the sacred strength will be, we can only conjecture; but out the wishes of the people. While leaving it will all tell against the regular Hunker nomi- the present political organizations to act as their instincts may dictate, they give them fair warning that they must come up openly and Whigs, Free-Soilers, and Know Nothings, will avowedly to the great work—that they must

MORNING SESSION. This was chiefly of a preliminary character. The Convention met at St. Nicholas Hall, at 01/2 o'clock. It was called to order by Joseph Blunt, of New York, who, after briefly alluding to the objects of the Convention, nominate John A. King, of Queens, as temporary Chairman. This nomination was agreed to; when the same gentleman nominated John Sedgwick, of New York, and William Stuart, of Broome ounty, Secretaries. Also agreed to. Mr. Wm. A. Sackett, of Seneca, moved a Committee of sixteen—two from each judicial district—be appointed to select permanent offi-

This motion, after some conversation, prevailed; and the Chair announced the Commit-

tee, as follows: "1st district—Joseph Blunt, J. Van Buren 2d—William H. Robertson, Phineas Ramsey King, Wm. King; 5th-Charles Machin, Vivus W. Smith; 6th-Heman Camp, S. B. Rexford 7th-Wm. A. Sackett, Jeffrey Smith; 8th-T C. Peters, E. A. Maynard."

Horace Greeley moved the adoption of the rules of the last House of Assembly; which

Mr. Greeley then moved that a Committee of one from each judicial district be appointed. to draw up and report resolutions expressive of he sense of this Convention.

Mr. Bullard moved to make the Committee number sixteen.

This amendment prevailed, and the original motion was then adopted.

Mr. Havens then announced to the Cenven tion that Mr. Thayer, President of the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Company, was present; and he moved that he be invited to address the Convention. Mr. Joshua Leavitt, of New York, was op

posed to listening to the address at this time He finally gave way, and Mr. Thayer address, ed the Convention, giving a history of the workings of the Emigrant Aid Company. The thanks of the Convention were returned to Mr. T., when

The Chair announced the following named gentlemen as the Committee on Resolutions: "1st district-H. J. Raymond, Horace Barney; 2d—Horace Greeley, H. M. Holt; 3d—T. Clowes, Calvin Pepper; 4th—E. F. Bullard, H. B. Northrup; 5th—A. P. Granger, D. Skinner; 6th—Levi Harris, John Snow; 7th—Wm. J. Cornwell, Judge Thatcher; 8th—S. M. Burroughs, J. L. Talcott."

The Committee on Permanent Organization then entered, and reported the following, which was confirmed:
"President—Wm. S. McCoun. of Qu

Vice Presidents-R. M. Havens, Eli Perry, F. P. Bellinger, Luke Hitchcock, L. Kingsley. "Secretaries-J. J. Chambers, Wm. Stewart

J. H. Kimberly, John B. Howell, L. P. Noble. On motion, Messrs. T. C. Peters and A. P. Granger were appointed to conduct the President to the chair.

Mr. Havens moved that the action of the preliminary organization, in relation to resolutions, be confirmed. Carried. Mr. Richardson, of Albany, from the Com mittee on Credentials, then reported the names of those handed in, when the Convention took

a recess to 21/2 P. M. At the opening of the afternoon session, Mr. Greeley, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported that the Committee had agreed to report the following preamble and resolutions, one member desiring to add another resolu-

tion, and another wishing to make a minority a minority of the members elected to the and to renounce his party whenever and wherthe controversy respecting the Extensi Slavery under our National jurisdiction, which a majority of the People had understood to be learning that the omission of all reference to

of 1820 and 1850; and "Whereas this Congress, aided and impelled by the Federal Executive, has, by the act currently known as the Nebraska bill, designedly subverted so much of the compact commonly Slavery forever from that vast central region day to his home at Hamilton, his friends and of our Continent, stretching from the Missis sippi to the Rocky Mountains, and from the was understood to vote for the resolution as it at the depot, and escorted him to the court- parallel of 36° 30' to the northern boundary

"Whereas the People of this State, through an unbroken series of seventy years, during the former half of which they were themselve a slaveholding community, have solemnly attested, through every channel of popular and legislative action, their determined and emphatic purpose that the extension of Slavery shall be forbidden, obstructed, and prevented,

by positive law—therefore, now as ever, affirms and maintains the right. and the duty of the Federal Government to prohibit and preclude the extension, establishment, or perpetuation of human Slavery, in any and unanimously adopted, until the and every Territory of the United States, and seventh was reached, which was read. in any Territory, possession, or country, over which the Union now has, or may hereafter acquire, exclusive jurisdiction; and in support of this position, we appeal to the uniform opinons, expressions, and acts of our statesmen legislators, and people, from 1784 to this day. "2. Resolved, That the doctrine affirmed by

the Nebraska bill, and gilded over by its advocates with the specious phrases of 'Non-Intervention' and 'Popular Sovereignty,' is really and clearly a complete surrender of all the ground hitherto asserted and maintained read, and unanimously adopted. The tenth by the Free States with respect to the limita- | was then read, as given above. tion of Slavery, and is a plain concession and recognition of the right of slaveholders to transfer their human chattels to any part of the public domain, and there hold them as slaves so long as cupidity may tempt, and force | to the nomination of a State ticket.'

shall suffice, to detain them in servitude. "3. Resolved, That unbroken experience attests that free labor and slave labor cannot co- ton, and a number of other gentlemen, strongexist on the same soil; that wherever Slavery | ly urged the propriety of adopting the amendinto a mere satellite and convenience of the | nominate a ticket, it would fail in the very obplantation and its managers; so that the ad- | jeet for which it had convened. Mr. E. D. involves the practical exclusion therefrom of on the other hand, that if a nomination shot ourselves and our children through all coming | be made here, without any connection tion of Industrial Progress, and degradation of | be elected; and that the true policy was to Labor, which are the inevitable attendants of | pursue such a course as would secure the rethe slaveholding system.

ne who acknowleded the name Tcherkess, 1850, and has lately distinguished himself by teer should some day suddenly come down on of the State between the oppressor and his vic- now, or on the 26th of September. He thought

perpetual intervention on the side of Justice,

ence to Slavery; and we now take our stand OF THE UNITED STATES MUST HENCEFORTH BE TREE TERRITORY, AND ALL STATES HEREAFTER the 26th, charged with the duty of presenting admitted must come into the Union as candidates for State officers to be supported at FREE STATES. "7. Resolved, That we heartily approve the

course of the Freemen of Connecticut, Vermont, Iowa, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Michigan, in postponing or disregarding their minor difcause of Freedom, of Free Labor and Free Soil; and we commend their spirit to the freemen of this and other States, exhorting each to renounce his party, whenever and wherever that party proves unfaithful to human freedom. 8. Resolved, That the thanks of this Con- A. M.

and the great majority of our Representatives in Congress, for the ability, fidelity, and courtesy, wherewith they upheld, throughout the long, arduous, and unequal struggle on the Nebraska bill, against the power of patronage and the despotism of a factious and anomalous majority, the settled conviction of their State, the principles of their constituents, and the interests of Freedom.

"9. Resolved, That we heartily approve and commend to universal sympathy and aid the offorts now in progress to organize a systematic colonization with free souls and strong arms, first of Kansas, and successively of all the other Territories and unpeopled regions exposed to the blight and scourge of Slavery; and we challenge those who say they are as much opposed to Slavery as we are, but have never found yet a satisfactory opportunity to demon-strate their faith and their works, to vie with us in promoting this constitutional and unobctionable plan for securing the Territories to

10. Resolved, That when this Convention adjourn, it adjourn to meet again in Auburn, at 10 o'clock A. M. of Tuesday, Sept. 26, charged with the duty of presenting candidates for State officers, to be supported at the ensuing election, who shall represent and uphold the principles embodied in these resolutions; and that if there shall then be candidates already in nomination, fully, openly, and satisfactorily committed to these principles, then it is our judgment that such candidates should be adopted by said Convention at Auburn; but if not, then independent candidates should be nominated.

"11. Resolved, That to said convention at Auburn, each Assembly District not represented in this body be invited to send delegates, and in the divisions of said Convention a majority of the delegates present from any Assembly District be authorized to cast the vote of said

Mr. E. F. Bullard, of Saratoga, submitted a minority report, embodying a platform for an entirely new party, of which a Pacific Railroad, the prohibition of Ecclesiastics from holding tures. He was heard with impatience, and finally asked and obtained permission to print an address he had prepared, and begun to Men.

The presentative, who voted to open the great West to Slavery, and will henceforth disquisitions as to their origin.

Such an expelling agent has at last been found.

Dr. McLane's Vermifuge proves to be the much st property, &c., &c., were prominent fea-

upon the table, when Mr. Raymond, of N. Y., said that, as there the race of doughfaces throughout the entire which brought away about fifty worms; I commenced to be various discordant reports, it is might not be improper for him to say that the Senator Summer was right when he said that The public can learn my name, and further particu-Committee had agreed unanimously to present | the bill repealing the Missouri act was both ulars, by applying to Mrs. Hardie, No. 3 Manhattan the report made by the Chairman as the report | the best thing and the worst thing the slaveof the Committee; and that every one of the | holders could do-the worst, because it showed resolutions had received the vote of every mem- how far they would go if they could in extendper of the Committee, except the tenth, against ing their system; and the best, because it hich there were two votes, but neither of these | would arouse a storm of opposition to the

Mr. Snow inquired whether he did not state. in Committee, that the seventh resolution did ot go far enough to meet his views? Mr. Raymond replied, that the seventh resolution was originally passed in Committee, in

the following form: "Resolved, That we heartily approve the course of the freemen of Connecticut, Vermont, Iowa, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsip, and Michian, postponing or disregarding their minor differences of opinion or party preferences, and acting together, cordially and trustingly, in the sacred cause of freedom, of free labor, and free soil; and we commend their spirit to the freeto maintain old organizations, or supplant them by new, as the cause of liberty and justice shall "Whereas the present Congress, by a vote of be best subserved by the one cause or the other,

ion of man freedom. This passed by a vote of 10 to 3: but upon closed forever by the successive Compromises | maintaining old organizations would obviate secure a unanimous report, reconsidered the vote, and struck out all given in italics above. Mr. Snow then said he should desire to move in Convention an addition to the resolution could do that as a member of the Convention had been modified. This was distinctly asof our Union, the State of Missouri alone sented to, and the report was therefore unanimous, except so far as Mr. Bullard was con-

Mr. Snow said that it was understood a minority report was to be made; and as he did not agree with Mr. Bullard's, he supposed him-

self at liberty to make another. Mr. Raymond said that this was perfectly correct; and, if it was thus understood, there could be no objection to it. Mr. Bullard made a minority report, dif-

fering from the Committee; and Mr. Snow made one differing from Mr. Bullard. This matter was then dropped, and the resolutions reported by the Committee were read

Mr. Bullard proposed to amend this resolu-tion by adding, "And we propose to follow their example, by now nominating a State Mr. Raymond said that it was very evident this resolution would give rise to prolonged disoussion; and, as it would more appropriately ome in when the resolution on that subject should be reached, he moved to lay it on the table. This motion was carried.

Mr. Buddington, of St. Lawrence, amend it, by striking out all after the word Resolved," and inserting the following: "Resolved, That the Convention now proceed

The eighth and ninth resolutions were then

much excitement. Mr. Gibbs, of Washingnission of Slavery into Kansas and Nebraska | Culver, Hon. Preston King, and others, urged. sult desired, no matter through what instru-"4. Resolved, That against the doctrines, the | mentalities it should be accomplished. After tendencies, and natural consequences, involved the debate had continued until quite a late

of the Kansas river, and have been much grat- declare uncompromising war, and, in the spirit tion to act with unanimity. The discussion ified with the facilities afforded them by the and faith of our fathers, will struggle to the as carried on, seemed to turn on the question company. The next party will be a larger one, last for the reconsecration of Nebraska and whether the Convention should, or should not, Kansas to the ennobling occupation and use of | nominate a State ticket. But no such ques-

absolute subjugation of a part of the human race to the will and pleasure of others; and we that part of the resolution which pledged the in a morning and an afternoon session, on the left of August. "But faw" remarks an even should prove satisfactory, and as no possible quality, and Liberty, and in vindication of harm could result from leaving the Convenmoved to strike out the second clause of the resolution which related to that subject.

> the Convention. The amendment was then passed, and the esolution as amended was unanimously adop-

> ted, as follows: "Resolved, That when this Convention adjourns, it will adjourn to meet again in Auburn, at 10 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, September the ensuing election, who shall represent and uphold the principles embodied in these resolu-

> On motion, the seventh resolution, (Mr. Bullard's amendment having been disposed of by this vote,) was taken from the table and unanimously adopted.

> The eleventh resolution was then read and adopted; after which, on motion of Mr. Ray-

A FREE STATE THAT IS NOT FREE!

CKARKE COUNTY, IND., Aug. 11, 1854. To the Editor of the National Era: DEAR SIR: Indiana is nominally a free

tate; that she is free in fact, is by no means certain. This is a border county, on the Ohio river. Jeffersonville is its largest town, which lies opposite Louisville. Very lately, the Cin-cinnati and St. Louis Railroad has been completed to Seymour, where it crosses the Jefferconville and Indianapolis road. By this route, the distance to Cincinnati from Jeffersonville is travelled in five hours. But, alas for our Louisville neighbors! their slaves have heard of and travelled over this road. To obviate this difficulty, this Jeffersonville road plays slave-catcher for its Louisville friends, and will carry no colored man, unless he can show that he is a free | Consumption, Asthma, and all diseases of the lungs. man. Yesterday's Louisville Courier records We refer to "Dr. Curtis's Hygeana, or Inhaling the capture of a colored man, by one of the Hygean Vapor and Cherry Syrup." With this new such a regulation in any other free State?

Are the people of Indiana craven enough to submit to this? We hope not; but all is in- the whole of the erial cavity of the lungs, and thus volved in this. Let the rule of the railroad escape the many and varied changes produced upon company, or the company itself, be crushed by them when introduced into the stomach, and subthe power of that State.

FORT MADISON, August 14, 1854. To the Editor of the National Era:

You no doubt have heard before this the result of the election in this State on the first arrived at is, that the Anti-Nebraska ticket is largely ahead throughout the State. The Free-Soilers, Whigs, and Anti-Pierce Democracy, by uniting, have redeemed Iowa from the reproach so long standing against her, of be-

Mr. Snow, of Madisop, rose to present anothor minority report, embracing the repeal of
the Fugitive Slave Law, the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, &c., and accompauying it with verbal explanations.

The total value to congretative you,
and others in all parties who are for the Contitution, and intend to enforce it in order to
further proof, read the following frem a lady—one of
our own citizens:

New York, October 15, 1852.

This is to certify that I was troubled with worms Motions were made to lay all these reports | throughout the Union, and I hope is but the | for more than a year. I was advised to use Mobeginning of a movement that will annihilate | Lane's Colobrated Vermifuge. I took one bottle

measure, that would repeal it. The result in our State will no doubt encourage the friends of Freedom to double their diligence at the Fall elections. We are right; let us go ahead.

Yours, respectfully, WILLIAM LESLIE. way the Fourth of July was celebrated at

Montague, Massachusetts: "Nothing was done here till afternoon, when. between three and four o'clock, there was a mock slave-hunt. A poor fugitive was seen to run for dear life, pursued by a posse on horsepistols, who at length succeeded in capturing him. But the spectators interfered now, and quickly rescued the fugitive, and pulled his eing in turn, while their prisoner was set free. Then were seen four efficies, (of Pierce, Douglas, Loring, and Hallett,) slowly borne where they were suspended by the neck 'until dead.' A fire was then kindled beneath them,

and soon they were converted to ashes." and beatiful marble memorials recently erected in the Congressional Cemetery, is one which bears the inscription: "Our BROTHER-GEORGE A. GARDINER." It is as a title-page to a volume of serious reflections concerning world's censorious opinions and the ardent love of those who still hail him by the endearing name of "brother," and thus modestly though expressively assert relationship. Affection could scarcely suggest a more touching and eloquent inscription-"Our Brother."-Wash. Sentinel.

piece of property, with buildings, in Morris county, (N. J.,) near Madison, which is to be occupied for a college.

FREE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS OF PENN-

For Governor-David Potts. For Supreme Judge-William M. Stephen

FREE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION. At a meeting of the Free Democratic State Central Committee, held in Philadelphia, August 1st, the fol-

"That a Free Democratic Mass Convention be had at Harrisburg on the 30th day of August instant, to consider the policy and duty of the Free Democratic party in the present crisis, unless there should be a People's Mass Convention of those opposed to the aggressions of Slavery, as proposed at meetings lately held in Tioga county and elsewhere, called about that time, in which event the Free Democracy will assemble at the time and place selected for such Convention."

dom to rally to this gathering, and thus strengthen may meet in such General Convention, should one be confidence in any course of action which the Free Democratic party may decide upon.

WM. B. THOMAS, Chairman. C. P. JONES, Secretary.

every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly, and at the least possible cost. Sent to any address, post free, in sealed envelope, by remitting (post paid) two post-age stamps, to DR. B. DE LANEY, 17 Lispenard street, New York. GEORGE W. JULIAN.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Centreville,

ROOMS OF THE AMERICAN REFORM TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY

be struck.

CINCINNATI, August 9, 1864. The Directors of the American Re friend of human rights, and as opposed to the Nebraska fraud. We are at this time carnestly eagaged in efforts by which we hope to assist in securing Kansas and Nebraska for free institutions. An opportunity is now offered, whereby, with the aid of our fellow citizens, a timely and effectual blow may

removing to these Territories, from the free States even, are not fully instructed, nor so firm in their decision, as to be in no danger of indifference or change. Already voices of warning come to us from true men on the ground, who ask us to be prompt in the diffusion of light. Our own publications, and such as we can command, are fitted to this work. We wish to send at once the Corresponding Secretary We wish to send at once the Corresponding Secretary of our Seciety to visit and examine these new Territories, and it is desirable that he should take with him one or more who shall remain and act as Agents and Colporteurs, distributing our publications, and collecting useful information in regard to the councilled the second collection of Paintings, Statuary, &c., The Convention adjourned to meet again in and Colporteurs, distributing our publications, and Auburn, on Tuesday, Sept. 26, at 10 o'clock try, its resources and prospects, by which our future efforts may be guided. We need funds for the publication of our tracts and books, and for sending them and these agents and laborers at once into this important field. Emigrants are pouring in, and what is done must be done quickly. May we not ask from you a special donation to meet this exigency; and for the common cause of freedom? If we can be promptly supplied with means, we will fill these Territories with men and publications that will speak for God

> and humanity. Should you think proper to aid us, please enclose your donation to T. B. Mason, Treasurer, 180 Walnut street, Cincinnati. By order of the Directors:

CHARLES B. BOYNTON, Corresponding Secretary.

made by Dr. Curtis, of this city, in the treatment of brakemen of the road, after two hours' chase.
He is now lodged in the Louisville jail, to wait for an owner. Is not this infamous? Is there numerable certificates. Speaking of the treatment, a physician remarks: It is evident that inhaling, constantly breathing an agreeable, healing vapor, the ected to the process of digestion. The Hygeana is for sale at all the Druggists throughout the country. New York Dutchman, January 14. See advertisement of Medicated Inhalation in an other column of this paper.

WORMS! WORMS!! WORMS!!!

A great many learned treatises have been written, explaining the origin of, and classifying the worms generated in, the human system. Scarcely any topic of medical science has elicited more acute observation and profound research; and yet physicians are very much divided in opinion on the subing the main ally of the Slave Power in the ject. It must be admitted, however, that, after all, North. She has repudiated the action of her a mode of expelling them and purifying the body Senators and Representative, who voted to open from their presence is of more value than the wisest

I have only time now to congratulate you, sought after specific-its efficacy being universally

and Monroe streets. P. S. Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge Dr. McLane's Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for

Of the Penn Medical University of Philadelphi

creasing interest: Ladies desiring a thorough scientific Medical Edu-cation, or any part particularly interesting them, have facilities nowhere else to be found.

For announcements containing terms, (which will always be made satisfactory,) lists of officers, faculty and other particulars, please address

JOS. S. LONGSHORE, M. D., Dean,

A MOST wonderful discovery has recently be made by Dr. CURTIS, for the cure of Asthm

without the least inconvenience, the heat of the hody being sufficient to evaporate the fluid—supply-ing the lungs constantly with a healing and agree able vapor, passing into all the air cells and passage of the lungs, that cannot be reached by any other medicine. Here is a case of

ASTHMA CURED. BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1853. For about eight years I have been severely afflic

d with the asthma; for the last two years I ha ed with the asthma; for the last two years I has suffered beyond all my powers of description; mont at a time I have not been able to sleep in bod, go ting what rest I could sitting in my chair. My disculty of breathing and my sufferings were so great times, that for hours tegether my friends expect each hour would be my last. During the past syears I have had the aid and attendance of some the most celebrated physicians, but have received approximate the benefit, and but little relief. I at lead the good fortunate procurs Dr. Curtis's Hygenned to the state of the state CONSUMPTION CURED. NEW YORK, Dec. 27, 1853.

White Mountains and Lake Winnipi DASSENGERS from points south of New Y DASSENGERS from points south of New You arriving in that city in time to connect wit Eastern boats, can reach the Mountains, vis B or more directly by taking the Norwich I steamors, connecting directly from Worcester the Beston, Concord, and Montreal Railrood and reach Conway, or the Flume House, at F niz Notch, or Crawford House, via Littlet twenty-four to twenty-eight hours from New Y This line is the most direct, connecting with of the public houses in the Mountains; requires less travelling by stages to visit the various pointerest; connects directly with the steamor We wish, by special Agents and Colporteurs, to scatter broadcast over these Territories such pub-

lications and to diffuse such influences as shall, by
the help of God, create and sustain a public sentiment
of the right character, against the time when States
shall then he organized. The creates and sustain a state of the right character, against the time when States
shall then he organized. The creates all the states of the state of the states of the states of the states of three routes into the tains; and passes through the most interesting pictures questions of Now Hampshire.

For further particulars, apply to E. S. Martin with States of the states lite, Scollay's Building JAMES M. WHITON

Organized for the Encouragement and General

and original plan.

FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION! members each year, the does intersure of the consisting of the most popular monthly magaz reviews, and pictorial library works.

The officers of the Association for 1854, hav pleasure of announcing that the subscription before the current year are now open, and that the annual distribution of Works of Art, contained in January near these Callery will take place in January near

hundred superb Works of Art, among which the original and world renowned statue of THE GREEK SLAVE, purchased at an expense of over \$5,000! A large and very ohoice collection of magnifice Paintings, consisting of the best productions of ican and Foreign Artists, among which are the of Sontag, Meeker, Read, Kensett, Griswold, C Frankenstein, and other eminent American Which, with the constant additions made througent in Europe, will render this by far the mosplote Gallery of Art in the United States.

THE LITERATURE,

THE LITERATURE, published for disseminating among the member the Association, for 1854, will consist of the follo Monthly Magazines, Reviews, &c., viz: Har Putnam's, Blackwood, Knickerboeker, Godey' dy's Book, and Grabam's Magazine; together the following Quarterly Reviews, reprinted in York, viz: Westminster, London Quarterly, Paritish, and Edinburgh.

The Association is open to all; any person become a member on the payment of \$3, which ties him to a membership and any one of the Magazines or Reviews for one year, and also to ticket in the annual distribution of Statuary, Ings, &c. All who take five memberships, are tied to any five of the Magazines one year, an tickets in the distribution.

ders it needless to say anything in their praise, is conceded that, as literary organs, they are fadvance of any others in the world. The public price of each is invariably \$3 a year; thus, being a member of this Association, it secures to a two-fold benefit of three dollars' worth of sterling and a ticket in the distribution of the erature, and a ticket in the distribution of th country.

The Gallery of the Association is located at ducky city, where Superb Granite Buildings been erected for it, and in whose spacious Saloo whole collection of Statuary and Paintings wi exhibited. The net proceeds derived from the simemberships are devoted expressly to the pur of Works of Art for the ensuing year.

The increasing interest felt in the advanceme the fine arts warrants the belief that this Associately will, with the powerful aid of literature, become universally popular, as it not only encounded.

will, with the powerful and of literature, become once universally popular, as it not only encourand cultivates the fine arts, but disseminates stricterature throughout the land, thereby adapting self to the present wants and tastes of the American enabling both rich and poor to make homes pleasant and attractive, by the aid of Sture, Paintings, and the best reading matter the wide range of American and Foreign Literaffords. A few of the peculiar advantages derived by ng this Association, are:

1. All persons got the full value of their subtion at the start, in the shape of sterling Mag

2. They are, at the same time, contributing to curchasing choice Works of Art, which are in

NEW YORK LUNG INSTITUT No. 6 Bond street.

nery Establishment.

"Eternal Vigilance is the price of Liberty.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

WHAT BECOMES OF THE FREE COLORED PEO.

The Southern newspapers, and those of the lowa free States which advocate or apologize for California Slavery, have recently circulated a statement from the census, relative to the decline of the ratio of increase of the free colored population, Their object is to point out the advantages of Slavery to the colored race, and to show that in a state of freedom they rapidly decline, and Totals . 31,008 55,422 91,317 112,279 must eventually disappear. The following is a portion of the statement referred to, and is Mid. States -

"Decline of the Free Colored Population in the United States .- A critical analysis of the census returns, since 1790, furnishes some singular facts in respect to the free colored population of the United States. The general impression is, that this population has increased | Maryland 8,043 19,587 33,927 39,730 a large ratio; whereas the truth is, the ratio Dist. Col. of increase has been steadily declining. For Virginia example, the rate of increase from 1790 to 1800 N. Carolina 4 975 was 82.28 per cent.; from 1800 to 1810 it was | S. Carolina 72.00 per cent.; from 1810 to 1820 it was 25.25 | Georgia per cent.; from 1820 to 1830 it was 36.86 per Alabama nt.; from 1830 to 1840 it was 20 87 per cent., Mississippi and from 1840 to 1850 it was only 12.47 per

The Free Press remarks upon this statement

that the ratio of decennial increase of the free colored population in the United States has declined from 82.28 per cent. between 1790 and 1800, to 12.47 per cent. between 1840 and 1850, it will be observed that, during the same period, the rate of decennial increase of the whites had advanced from 35.68 per cent. to

Diet. Columbia -

Mississippi - -

outhern States.

North Carolina - 19 543

6.152

47,348

519

WESTERN SLAVE STATES.

Totals - - - 10,182 14,880

1790. 1800.

the mis-statement may be rendered palpable:

North and South, increased rapidly-in the

been dried up by the final extinction of Slavery.

30.202

37.930

47 854

1820

his article, viz:

741

475 1.050 3.637

8 361

49.852

22,732.

1.366

817

1,713

156,033 183,776 200,058

95.129

121.265

166 215

186,446

233 544

'In the New England States, the number of free blacks has kept about stationary. In New York, their number have absolutely declined about one thousand in ten years. In the middle States, the decline in the ratio of increase especially observable. In the Western States-for a few years past the grand reser- Kentucky voir of negro emigration—an increased ratio is Missouri shown; but, even here, the aggregate addition | Tennessee to that portion of the population amounted, in Arkansas ton years, to but a little over 16,000—a ratio a Texas great way behind the white increase."

The Free Press next institutes a comparison of the relative increase of the free colored population in the free and slave States, with a view to show that that universally proscribed class | Tennessee thrive better in the South than in the North. Arkaneas - -We will proceed to show that the editor's re- Texas marks on this head are wholly groundlessthat they are based on a statement which is stupidly inaccurate, and was compiled with Atlantic and that proclivity to error which is an inherent | South States 27,983 51,923 91,492 115,373 vice among the champions of Slavory. The West'n Slave oditor savs :

"We annex several tables which we find in the Philadelphia Bulletin, manifestly prepared with much labor and care, exhibiting many

Free colored in all the States at different periods.

	Free States.	Slave States.	Totals.
1790	31,008	28,458	59 466
1800	75,010	33 385	108 395
1810	125,244	61.202	186 446
1820	151 969	81.555	233.524
1830	154 228	165,371	319.599
1840	187,646	198,657	386 303
1850	214,371	220,124	434,495"
It is in	reference to	this stateme	at that the
A	and the same	444.00 838.0	

"Thus much of the increase in the free 1790 -States. In the slave States a different state of 1800 - - - 55,422 things is presented. Here, where we should 1810 - - 91,317 naturally look for the largest decrease of the 1820 - - - 112,279 free negro population, there has been and con 1830 - - - 152 384 tinues to be a steady increase; and this, as the 1840 - - - 187,647 Philadelphia paper remarks, in spite of the 1850 - - - 214 092 220,104 civil and social disabilities and the antagonism | It will be seen that the totals of this table | in a mixed free population, composed of whitee of races which is more marked there than at are near

ards so often attendant upon higher civil stand-

igures upon which these comments are made; Free colored in each State at different periods." of increase from Northern emancipation has

We find in it some trifling errors, which we have corrected by a careful comparison with The number of slaves liberated by New York | negro blood shall in like manner be deemed a the Census returns. The blunder of the Free Press, or of his authority, the New Orleans Press, or of his authority, the New Orleans cination act in 1780, which was further amend-Bulletin, consists in carclessly jumbling the cipation act in 1780, which was further amendbotings of the columns. It is to be observed, ed in 1788. All are declared free, at the ago

er to show the numbers at the dif- colored population of Pennsylvania, from 1790 ferent periods in the free and slave States. The | to 1820, by which time the great bulk of the placed Delaware among the free slaves became free. Since that period, the in-States, and we have not thought proper to crease has been slow: change the arrangement. We have added Texas and California, to make the table com-

NE		nion.	ATES.	
	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.
Maine -	538	818	969	929
N. Hampshire	630	856	970	786
Vermont -	255	557	750	903
Massachu'tts	5,463	6,452	6,737	6,740
Rhode Island	3,469	3,304	3 609	3 554
Connecticut	2,801	5,330	6,453	7,884
Totals - 1	3,156	17,317	19,488	20,796
		1830.	1840.	1850.
Maine .	00000	1,190	1 355	1,356
N. Hampshire	-	604	537	520
Vermont -	15	881	730	718
Massachusetts	-	7,048	8 669	9,064
Rhode Island	S	3,561	3,238	3 670
Connecticut -		8,047	8,105	7,693
Totals		20,331	22,634	23,021
	MIDDL	E STATES		
The state of the s	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.
	4,654	10,374	25,333	29 279
New Jersey -	2 762	4 402	7,843	12,460

Wisconsin -

- 116 958 135,844 144,578 States at different periods. ATLANTIC AND SOUTHERN SLAVE STATES. 783 2.549 4.048 398 11,219 1,801

against the colored people, and they are often have sojourned? Totals 27,983 51,923 91,492 115,373 Totals - - 156 033 183,776 200,058 where they reside for the most part, makes a rior race in the social scale.

> 20,056 have actually declined in numbers in ten years. is a spirit of kindness and humanity to the subject to the influence of rebellious instigators. 1820. 475 1,050 3,637 5,892

that freedom is destructive of his existence, rican in them, will cease to be regarded as his conclusions would appear just. If Slavery may argue, from the state of facts to which we such. have called attention, that the cruel persecution It is to be observed, also, that the takers of - - 10.182 14.880 20.056 and proscription to which the free people of the census would naturally omit, from kind- sufficient amount of religion can be so incorpocolor are subject in the Middle and Southern | ness, or favor, or inadvertence, to place many | rated into this learning and into the heart as to Totals - - 166,215 198,656 220,104 States, are the gause of their increase, while will now place the above footings in the humanity with which they are regarded more Northern States; and in this way thought the humanity with which they are regarded more Northern States; and in this way thought then there is little doubt that such a system the humanity with which they are regarded more Northern States; and in this way thought then there is little doubt that such a system the numerical papers required for securing or transferring patent. the Bulletin uses, in order that the grossness of their existence!

Free colored in all the States at different periods. tional and probable cause for this anomalous propriety of bringing it to a close. We have, Human nature is difficult of subjection, even Free States. Slave States. Totals. state of things, and which will explain the nevertheless, other observations, which we are to divine power and influence. An acquaint-59,466 reason of the apparent diminution of the free prompted to add, but which we must dispense ance with letters is an engine of vast power colored population.

In all the slaveholding States, and in several 318 599 of the free, the elective franchise, and other 386 303 privileges of citizenship, are confined to free 434,196 white men. But this question naturally arises entical with those which the Free and mulattoes of all shades, viz: Who are white? when we think of the opposite institutions and ing of the Free Press on this head, therefore, must exist a legal definition, either legislative Confederacy. It must be referred partly to the falls to the ground. The fact is, that the or judicial, upon the terms white and mumore favorable climate of the South, and part- Northern ratio of increase is slightly greater latto. Cases must needs occasionally present

hence the necessity for a legal definition. But, tal, moral, and spiritual improvement of our Republic, the free colored population, both in the limited examination which we have been colored people. Many of them are taught able to give the subject, we have only found and catechisms; and these instructions are

> grandfathers or grandmothers any one is or progenitors, except that descending from the negro, shall have been white persons, shall be deemed a mulatto; and so, every such person who shall have one-fourth part or more of

r Indian ancestors, to the third generation indusive, though one ancestor of each generation may have been a white person, whether bond or he object of the writer—a psychological 1780. Slaveholders were forbidden, under a free, shall be taken and deemed to be incapable in law to be witnesses in any case whatso-

ancestors to the fourth generation inclusive though one ancestor of each generation mahave been a white person, shall come within na, Vol. 1, p. 589.

"Every person, other than a negro, of whose grandfathers or grandmothers any one is or shall have been a negro, although all his other progenitors, except that descending from the negro, shall have been white persons, shall be deemed a mulatto; and so, every such person the different Protestant denominations have so who shall have one-fourth part or more of negro blood, shall in like manner be deemed a mulatto."-Statutes of Mississippi, p. 157.

Similar results are observable in other States, the definition of a mulatto has been made on citement—the enjoyment of a weekly holyday and demonstrate, by the by, that the North did the authority of legal decisions. In the other not abolish Slavery by running their slaves off cases, the Legislature has settled the question.

There are phases of this important Christian enterprise on which we should like to which offend the eye, so much as the coarse, Having corrected the blunders or mis-state- general and common law of the South defines a training in the South, among the genuine nents contained in the article from the Free man of color to be one who has one-fourth or friends of the negro race, a corps of teachers, Press, and set the facts fairly before the reader, more African blood in him; and that a man legislators, ministers, and other good citizens, for the Liberia Republic, confident that Proving the Confident the C we now some to the question at the head of with less than one-fourth of African blood is to dence will in due season prepare the way for be reckoned a white man, and invested with all a more general exodus in that direction than

It cannot be denied that the ratio of their race. and their increase was about equal to that of hibit the characteristics of the predominant 393 1.230 but the unjust prejudices which have been en- They have always been as remarkable for inspired penman, that the best way to render 174 also propose to answer the question with which with which they have held to their religion. him the truths of revelation.

1830. 1840. 1850. tended to impoverish and depress the free col9,568 17,342 25,279
ored people, the fact is by no means attribunultiplied in any degree commensurate with building and the large read in front would be 11,262
5,436
2,583
11,262
are not only proscribed by law, North and they had so much as doubled once in a century, 635 South, but the weight of projudice against from the time of their dispersion to the present gregations exclusively of blacks, in different 333 them more imperiously than law has assigned day, they would now far outnumber the whole parts of the city. That on St. Paul street, them an inferior station, and denied them the population of the world; or if they had increased where our worthy friend the editor of the New - 15.095 29,169 46,493 privilege of pursuing the most honorable occu- during the last two centuries in the ordinary is known in our annals as Uncle Tom's Church. Mid. States 17.852 37.605 68.804 84.899 pations. In the states, the states, the states, the states, the states, the states of the population of the United States—pulpit, where St. Clare and Eva used to sit, and nothing exceed the population of the United States—pulpit, where St. Clare and Eva used to sit, and nothing exceed the population of the United States—pulpit, where St. Clare and Eva used to sit, and nothing exceed the population of the United States—pulpit, where St. Clare and Eva used to sit, and 1820. pations. In the slave States, the slaveholders ratio of the increase of the species, they would The place is yet pointed out, just in front of the N. E. States 13,156 17,317 19,488 20,796 but necessity could induce them to give emperhaps twice told. But, notwithstanding their weep under the elequence of the renowned orathat within a few years the demand for labor less numerous than they were two thousand scenes in that house. 1830. 1840. 1850. has been so great in some sections as to over- years ago. What is the necessary inference from correctly taken from the census tables: N. E. States - 20,331 22,634 23,021 come projudice, and there has been a conse- these well-known facts? Is it not evident that, the Protestant Cemetery, is a Baptist colored quent improvement in the condition of the free in spite of their pride of race and religion, they church. A gray-haired, venerable colored min-. 152,384 187,647 214,092 colored population. In the free States, strong have for the most part been absorbed or amal. ister has officiated there for more than fifteen Colored Population in each of the Southern prejudices exist among the white laboring class gamated with the people among whom they years. He informs us that his membership is

> ated injuriously upon them, and prevented as mingled in different proportions, the less nu-458 of their numbers. This decrease is most con- country forms no exception to the rule. The New England and New York show an actual rican blood shows clearly-defined traces of the during the summer."-N. O. Creole. falling off. The Middle, Western, and South- latter. The second, in which the white and ern States, except Louisiana, exhibit more or half-breed come together, leaves fainter traces markable and sudden falling off, in the last ten | whole blood of white is mixed with the mulat-54.333 years, of thirty-one per cent.! Up to 1840, the to, having only one-fourth African in it, the 27,463 free colored population of Louisiana had grown issue will scarcely be distinguishable from that free colored population of Louisiana had grown issue will scarcely be distinguishable from that rapidly, showing a decennial increase of from of white persons, and will have but one-eighthe ety in Abbeville, the Independent Press has the thirty-eight to sixty per cent. The sudden de- of African blood. Such persons, when free, 930 clension is the more remarkable from the fact have only to change their residence and name, 25,502 17,462 that Louisiana is the only Southern State to be recognised as white; and we have shown, whose laws affecting this class of the popula- above, that the laws of the slaveholding States tion are tinetured with the least grain of hu. regard them as such. In the free States, where manity. In Louisiana, free colored persons are | no legal necessity exists for defining the differ-

> > provision for the education of their children. Every Southern man's experience will fur-Is it not most singular that under such circum- nish him with examples in illustration of the

stances they show a declension amounting to principles here laid down. We have called attention to the fact, that in nearly one-third of their numbers, while in Virginia, in spite of the most rigorous and in- New England, New York, and Louisiana. 10,011 human laws, they have increased eight per where the free colored people find most favor, they are on the decline; while in other sections In New England and New York, also, the less humane and just to them, they are multipeople of color are regarded with more favor | plying. It is quite clear to us that these facts | than anywhere else in the Union, and yet they are dependent upon each other. Where there In Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and other free people of color, and yet with a superincumbent from this source, let masters guard their libra-free this source, let masters guard their libra-free descriptions and claims.

Applications for extensions of patents, either at the property from the purwith less favor, their numbers are on the in- will be a disposition to release individuals from the weight of it. Social ties often become Those who maintain that Slavery is the only stronger than the prejudices of race, and re- tempted synopsis of his address, we desist. If proper condition of the negro, and who insist spectable men, with scarcely a trace of the Af- the premises from which he argued be correct,

But we will undertake to assign a more ra- unwonted limits, and feel admonished of the opened by a knowledge of letters, evil might with for the present.

PROGRESS OF LIBERAL OPINIONS IN THE

dences like the following, of the liberalizing history. We appeal to the experience of every sional examinations, with charts, and full written descriptions of character, day and evening. Cabinet ures under the heads of free and slave States | tical workings of the black codes, may imagine | est, that a church for colored people in New | plantation slaves. This we know was the case Orleans Christian Advocate, is called Uncle the most formidable and bloody that has taken the refuge of fugitives, and whose laws are the most indulgent and flattering to the colored the footings of the colored to formed on this point, as we will proceed to formed on this point. above table, and the result is that the South is show. We have not had time to make a out, just in front of the pulpit, where St. Clare of attempts at insurrection in the Southwest, "The free negroes are now more numerous made to appear more favorable to the free col- thorough examination of the Statutes and Re- and Eva used to sit, and weep under the elo- not among the more intelligent domestics or

> The extracts, though long, will be full of interest to every friend of humanity: "INSTRUCTION OF THE COLORED POPULA.

former section by general acts of emancipation, by which Slavery was gradually abolished—

They are as follows:

and of carried on systematically, from week to week, and from year to year. We can point to many estimable ladies and gentlemen, who could well afford to spend the present hot season at the North, or in Europe, or on the Lake shores, as thousands do, but who prefer to improve their summers, and especially their Sundays, in doing good at home. In this class—a class by to the point of inducing our colored population to attend on public worship and to receive bibregard to public recitations in our numerous them. educational institutions; but in none of them have we experienced a purer delight than when we have seen scores of negro children, neatly, eyes and ebony faces presenting a marked conloud and almost boisterous mirth, to the in-

> verse.2 The deepest lessons of practical theology are semetimes epitomized, as all reading adapted their measures to this peculiar feature of the African intellect, as to blend instruction with pleasure—the improvement of the under-

the rights and privileges of the Anglo-Saxon our statesmen foresee; and another fact conknowledge of letters, yet there are many ownr the slaves. In the earlier years of the Re- er in greatly different proportions, it must ers who teach their own servants to read, reublic it was greater than that of any other necessarily follow that a commingling will garding the law as a dead letter, so far as their diency of the practice. But, on these mattershe whites. At length it fell below, not only element, while the less numerous race will which are controverted, as yet, not only among It has been argued, from this state of things, that the latter were successively conquerors of bile, Charleston, and other large towns, and - 15,855 16,9:9 18,073 troit Free Press shows that Northern men are Caucasian element. The Jews have in all ages readers of the four leading bodies—Methodists,

our article is headed, by pointing out the whereabouts of the missing free colored people.

They have undergone great persecutions in there was, as far as we know, only one place of worship for the blacks. It was in the little their slaves, or from the "bugbear of North-"

They have undergone great persecutions in there was, as far as we know, only one place of worship for the blacks. It was in the little their slaves, or from the "bugbear of North-"

They have undergone great persecutions in there was, as far as we know, only one place of worship for the blacks. It was in the little their slaves, or from the "bugbear of North-"

They have undergone great persecutions in the was, as far as we know, only one place of worship for the blacks. It was in the little their slaves, or from the "bugbear of North-"

They have undergone great persecutions in the was, as far as we know, only one place of worship for the blacks. It was in the little their slaves, or from the "bugbear of North-"

Orleans Christian Advocate regularly officiates, tells us. We have witnessed some interesting

"Not far from the new canal, in the rear of eight hundred. In the rear of the fourth disriot there is a large colored church, of the denied employment on this account. These We have called attention to these historical Methodist order, we believe, which was built depressing circumstances doubtless have oper- facts, to show that where races of men are entirely at the expense of the colored people. At Dr. Scott's church, Lafayette Square, it has 36 889 rapid increase as would otherwise have taken merous will seem wholly to disappear, and the basement a large Sunday school, both for 14,612 place. But they are insufficient to account for compound will of necessity carry the predomi- adults and children, every Sunday afternoon; 6,826 the great falling off in the ratio of increase, nant characteristics of the more numerous race. and, after a half hour spent in instruction, and in some of the States the actual diminution | The admixture of the whites and blacks in this | there is regular public worship and preaching. there is regular public worship and preaching.

Besides this, it has been the custom of the older colored members of that church to hold a sungains. Price from \$60 to \$175. 7,585 10,476 spicuous in the opposite extremes of the Union. first result of commingling European and Af-

less gain. The latter, however, shows the re- of the African; while in the third, when the regret that the editor disapproves the proposi-

the occasion. It is scarcely necessary for us to deens at factory prices.

MUSIC. say that we differ entirely from the speaker. South Carolinian.

"The address of R. A. Fair, Esq., was an able one. He boldly took the position that it is the duty of slaveholders to place the Bible in allowed to testify in their courts of justice; and ence between white and colored, there is the hand of their slaves, and have them taught the municipal authorities of New Orleans, still less impediment to the ascent of the infe-where they reside for the most part makes a rior race in the social scale. norance on the part of the slave is necessary vention of insubordination, he opposed, by maintaining that the Bible sanctions Slavery teaches the relative duties of master and slave that Heaven itself instituted the system; and that intelligence, so far as ability to read the Scriptures is concerned, is not incompatible with the perpetuation of the system; on the contrary, would sustain and strengthen it. He examined the objection, that if slaves were other books and papers, and hence be more ries, as they do other property, from the pur-

"But, lest we do Mr. Fair injustice by an atbe a Heaven-instituted system, it would seem that the light of Heaven, however effulgent its beams, could never undo its own work. If a juxtaposition under the same headings which in New England and Louisiana is fatal to sands are withdrawn from the proscribed class. We have already extended this article to there is a question whether, if the door be thus not rush into the heart, to the exclusion of good. for evil as well as for good."

Those who object to the education of slaves, on the ground that their enlightenment will |. It is with great pleasure that we record eviency of public opinion in the Southern Southern man, if insurrections have not srisen free. residents of towns, but among the benighted

ment's calm reflection. The plantation ne-The degraded condition of the class to which an individual belongs, and the class to which an individual belongs, and the class to which an individual belongs, and the efforts made in New Orleans for the whites, natural inclination in a portion of the than the Southern, at present, and for twenty themselves, which give rise to a doubt about few of our own people at home, are aware of the class to which an individual belongs, and the efforts made in New Orleans for the mental vision extends, the class to which an individual belongs, and the efforts made in New Orleans for the mental vision extends, the class to which an individual belongs, and the efforts made in New Orleans for the mental vision extends, the class to which an individual belongs, and the efforts made in New Orleans for the mental vision extends, the class to which an individual belongs, and the efforts made in New Orleans for the mental vision extends, the class to which an individual belongs and the efforts made in New Orleans for the mental vision extends, the class to which an individual belongs and the efforts made in New Orleans for the mental vision extends, the class to which an individual belongs and the efforts made in New Orleans for the mental vision extends, the class to which an individual belongs and the efforts made in New Orleans for the mental vision extends the class to which an individual belongs and the efforts made in New Orleans for the mental vision extends the class to which an individual belongs and the efforts made in New Orleans for the mental vision extends the class to which an individual belongs and the efforts made in New Orleans for the mental vision extends the class to which an individual belongs and the efforts made in New Orleans for the mental vision extends the class to which an individual belongs and the efforts made in New Orleans for the mental vision extends the class to which an individual belongs and the efforts made in New Orleans for the mental vision extends the class to which an individual belongs far as their range of mental vision extends, DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, their fellow-sufferers on the adjacent estates lands and houses among themselves. But the see, in proportion to the degree of their intellical instruction, are worthy of special notice. ligence, the utter futility of such a scheme, We have said much, at different times, in and the sure destruction it must bring upon

> with the master, and the master with the slave. and sometimes tastefully, clad - their bright in proportion to the intelligence of each. How strongly do men, thirsting for knowledge, yearn for the society of those who pessess more than Much of what is learned-by the adult ne- warmer and stronger than this, which, in fact, groes, as well as the children-is in 'immortal | is the secret of those warm attachments which are occasionally found to exist between master people know, in a stanza or ccuplet, or even in a mere line, from such Christian poets as a theber, a Wesley, a Watts, a Doddridge, a Steele, a Montgomery, or a Cowper. Indeed, the vocal music of the negro churches and

not all feel, in spite of the most humane dispo-"There are phases of this important Chris- is not the black skin, and the woolly hair. unmeaning features, which have never been lighted up by a ray of intelligence, but rather deformed by the indulgence of none but gross appetites and passions.

We will not say that education has no tendency to bring about emancipation; but it. nected is this, that notwithstanding the local | will do so legitimately, by awakening stronger laws discourage the teaching of slaves the sympathies between master and slave, and by ments in the whites as well as the colored race. lass, in consequence of emancipations; gradu- seem to destroy the lesser, when in fact it is own property is concerned. We merely state So far from alienating the colored people, the ally the supply from that source was stopped, only absorbed. The compound race will ex- a well-known fact, without taking any issue on effect of education, and of more humane and the deep and intricate question, as to the expe- just treatment, must be to strengthen their atno whites, but the slaves; and now it is little seem to disappear. It is on this principle that our citizens generally, but among different the history of slavery in this country. In more than one-third the ratio of the other the Anglo-Saxon race has absorbed, first the members of the same communions—we have spite of all obstructions, the colored race, free Danes, and then the Normans, notwithstanding that the latter ware successively conquerters of that not only in our city, but in Natchez, Mothat Slavery is the only condition in which the 1850.
49 069 that Slavery is the only condition in which the 1850 into the veins of the Spaniards and Portuguese, on the plantations generally, especially those owned by enlightened Protestants, there are ty years ago, when the "Abolition agitation" - 18 303 21.044 23.810 annihilate him. This is the philosophy of the 37,930 47,854 53.626 friends of Slavory, and the example of the De15.855 16.919 18.073 troit Fire Provided the most ample endowments for the support of public worship and religious training for the negroes expressly. Our numerous People were in a constant state of slavory test. nance. We dissent entirely from this gloomy feeling of nationality, of religious conviction, know that these means are vigorously employ- they were sleeping. Now, when the "agitaphilosophy, and proceed to set forth reasons for and spiritual pride and intolerance, which has thoughout the Southwest for elevating the tators" comprise the great body of the North-457 gendered in the atmosphere of Slavery. We thrift and the love of money, as for the tenacity a servant faithful to his master, is to teach apprehension of insurrection is felt by the fure the skin

BOOK AGENTS WANTED. 170 circulate in every county in the Union some strated subscription books. A small cash capita quired. Apply to HENRY HOWE, 111 Main street

NORCROSS'S PLANING MACHINE. MY Rotary Planing Machine has just been decided not to infringe the Woodworth Machine, by the States. This Machine gives universal satisfaction. It obtained a Medal both in New York and Boston, over the Woodworth Machine, after a trial of three weeks.

N. G. NORCROSS. Lowell, Feb. 14, 1854. THE PIANO AND MUSIC ESTABLISHMENT OF

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, New York.

THE best and most improved Pianos and Melo-deons in the world. T. Gilbert & Co.'s World's 'air Premium Pianos, with or without the Æolian, and with iron frames and circular scales. The merits

MELODEONS.
Goodman & Baldwin's Patent Organ Melodeons, during the summer."—N. O. Creole.

We find the following on the same subject in the South Carolinian. It will be seen with regret that the editor disapproves the proposition to give literary instruction to slave:

TEACHING SLAVES.

In a notice of the meeting of the Bible Society in Abbeville, the Independent Press has the following comments on an address delivered on the occasion. It is scarcely necessary for us to

MUSIC.

This list comprises the products of the great masers of both the American and European continents, and is receiving constant additions by an extensive ablication of the choice and popular pieces of the ay. Dealers in Music, Teachers of Seminaries and day. Demors in Music, Teachers of Seminaries and Academics, wishing to purchase any music published in the United States, or make arrangements for con-tinued supplies of Mr. Waters's new issues, will find it greatly to their interest to call or forward their orders. Music sent to any part of the United States,

Mechanical Engineer and Solicitor of Patents, Washington, D. C.,

tates and foreign countries.

Applications for patents which have been rejected to the Patent Office, he will, when required, argue effore the Commissioner of Patents, or before the ppellate Court; in which line of practice he has seen successful in procuring a great number of very aluable patents.

Patent Office, or before Congress, he will also vigorly prosecute.
Also, superintend the taking of testimony to be

He will also give opinions and advice as to the value and validity of paten's, and may be consulted in cases of infringements of patents, and all other matters pertaining to the patent laws and practice in the United States and Engane

his profession in this city, and having free access to the models and records in the Patent Office, as well the models and records in the rateht office, as well as to its library, and the "Congressional Library," he flatters himself that he can in all cases give perfect satisfaction to those who may place business in his hands.

March 29—eow

PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET.

Their power over the above diseases is not ex-celled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the

More Home Testimony.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1853.

DEAR SIR: For the past two years I have been secrely afflicted with Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and illes, suffering constantly the pains and inconvenirecommend your Bitters to all invalids.

Yours, respectfully, John R. Corr,
Dr. C. M. Jackson, No. 12 Lagrange Place.

PHILADELPHIA, January 13, 1853.

DEAR SIR: I have used your "Hooftend's German itters" in my family for the last four years, for year Complaints and Dyspeysia, and am pleased to

turn away in disgust from the face in which we read no trace of thought or sentiment, however much it should awaken our pity. It is not the black skin, and the woolly hair,

Poughkeepsie, July 24, 1854. LARD OIL, STAR AND ADAMANTINE CANDLES. TO. I Extra Lard Oil, well filtered and free from

THE CITIZEN'S MANUAL. THIS is the title of a work prepared by Alonzo D. Ferren, and soon to be issued from the ress. It will contain about 140 pages of highly in-

osting and important matter, relating to the ques overy American citizen, as it contains facts and ar

Federal Government renders it necessary for every man to take a stand for Freedom or against it. The book is both interesting and useful. As a book for on receipt of the price, (25 cents,) a copy will be sent to any address, post paid.

Deformand to sent in immediately.

Address, post paid, ALONZO D. FERREN, Clarkson, New York.

N. B. Newspapers publishing the above, together with this notice, and calling attention to it, and sending a copy of their paper, marked, to Alonzo D. Ferren, will receive, free of postage, ten copies o

No. 117 Hanover street, Boston Mass., MPORTER of French and German Toy Watches YOUNG & CARSON.

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants KEEP constantly on hand a large stock of Groce-ries, which they offer on the most favorable terms.

References

Astronomy, by Messrs. Bond.

Botany, by Professor Gray. Chemistry, Analytical and Practical, by Professo

Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, by Profes-

Mathematics, by Professor Pierca.
Mineralogy, by Professor Cooke.
Physics, by Professor Lovering.
Zoology and Geology, by Professor Agessiz.
For further information concerning the schoplication may be made to Prof. E. N. HORSFO1
Dean of the Faculty.

Cambridge, Mass., July, 1854.

A CHARMING BOOK ATELY published, in one beautifully-ornamented volume, 4to, Stories for Alice. By a Mother With four exquisite designs printed in three tints. Cloth, 75 cents; or richly colored, \$1; and with gilt sides and edges, \$1.25.

This new book for children is written by a lady, daughter of one of our most enterprising and prominent merchants, who has long been known as a writer f very attractive powers by a large circle of friends a this city, amongst whom her poems have circula-ed in manuscript. A their urgent request, she has iven them to the public in 'his beautiful volume, and we feel sure every young person into whose hands it may full will be as designed and charmed as the many who have strendy beained it. While so pleasant a treat and so improving a book can be afforded to children, no parent should longer let them has without it.

without it.

Lately published — Little Susy's Six Birthdays lower of the Family; Week's Delight; Mary and Corence; Leils on the Island; Leila at Home; Leils a England; The Wind Spirit and the Rain Goddess egends of Brittany; and many other new buildren, at Feb. 27. 178 Chestnut st., opposite Masonic Hall. HOUSEKEEPING HARDWARE, AND FANCY

Also, prepare caveats, assignments, and all other apers required for securing or transferring patent roperty.

Laving been ten years in the constant practice of is profession in this city, and having free access to ted Ware, Japannery, German Silver and Britannia. Apparatus, Tin, Wood, and Willow Ware, Brushes, Mats, Baskets, Refrigerators, Sporting Tackle, &c. Our stock has for years past been equal to and now surpasses in variety and extent any similar establishment in the country, and will be sold at prices defy-

g competition.
The attention of Housekeepers and Merchants is nvited to our stock of Goods and Prices before buy-ng. J. & C. BERRIAN. March 13-1y 601 Broadway, New York. CLEVELAND WATER CURE ESTABLISH-

HAVING received my Letters Patent for an improved method of Dressing Millstones, I am now prepared to furnish Machines to Millers and Mill Owners.

I will guaranty that any practical Miller can, at the first trial, if he will try, dress a pair of Burrs in half the time that he can do it with the common hand-pick now in use; and that the work done by the machine shall be better than can be done by nine out of ten of the best handlers of the common pick. The machine makes a clean, clear, thread-like mark, and does not brittle up nor break the face of the stone. It can be controlled at the will of the operator, instantly to make the most delicate lick or one with the force of ten pounds, if required. Every practical Miller knows that a stone is only required to be dressed where the proof staff indicates. This can be done by the machine, no matter how brittle or tender, or

tones, and the size of the collar of the spindle. The rice of the machine, with thirty tools, is \$125.

Address
O'Fallon Mills, St. Leuis, Missouri.

ST. Louis, Missouri, April 25, 1854.
certify that I have been employed in the

PHILOSOPHICAL AND CHEMICAL APPA-THE subscriber manufactures almost all kinds

Poughkeepsie, New York.

WM. B. JARVIS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Madison, Wisconsin.

MANUFACTURERS OF GOLD PENS, of every description, respectfully call the attention of the

WHASE & BALL, Attorneys and Counsellors a

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

A Book of Travels.

Important Work for the Present Time

July 24—2aw3w

CONSUMPTION.

Law, Cincinnati, Ohio, practice in the Sta Courts of Ohio, in the Circuit and District Courts